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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1894. No. 67

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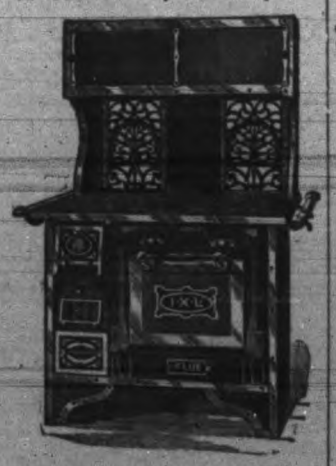

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From New York.

American Line, New York	March 28
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Cunard Line, Campania	March 24
Cunard Line, Etruria	March 31
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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHEEL.

GOING INTO PROFESSIONALISM.

New York, March 13.—Arthur A. Zimmerman, the famous bicyclist, will join the professional ranks. He said a few days ago to a reporter that he was waiting for news from England in relation to a match race for a big purse. The man with whom Zimmerman's friends are anxious to arrange a match race for a $5,000 prize is W. J. Harris. Since Osmond's retirement from active participation in racing matters Harris has been the acknowledged champion of England. Zimmerman says that if he can arrange a match with any rider in this country or Europe for a purse of $5,000 or $10,000 he is willing to become a professional, but he will hardly consider the matter for any less money.

Austin Crooks, the speedy Buffalo cyclist, has decided to become a professional, and has sailed for France, where he will join Harry Wheeler and other American prize riders. Wheeler writes that within a month Zimmerman would announce his retirement from the amateur ranks and join the colony in France. Wheeler says Zimmerman has been offered a large inducement to go to France.

AQUATIC.

Cannes, March 14.—The weather this morning was cold and rainy with a fair breeze from the west. The first race was for the Prix du Ville de Cannes, over a course of 30 miles. The Oretia, Valkyrie and Britannia started. The first prize in this race is 2500 francs.

BRAZIL'S WAR ENDED

The Insurgents Under Admiral da Gama Surrender

UNCONDITIONALLY TO PRES. PEIXOTO

Da Gama Seeks Refuge Aboard a Portuguese Ship.

While His Gallant Tars Battle With Shore Batteries—His Cowardly Conduct Universally Execrated—Later Advices Say He has Fled—A Thirty Minutes' Fight Finished the War.

New York, March 14.—The attempt of Admiral da Gama to surrender to the Brazilian government was discussed by military and naval people last evening. An army officer who enjoys an enviable reputation took a novel view of the surrender.

He said: "Admiral da Gama placed himself in a most ridiculous position, and the government could not do otherwise than go on with the preparations which have been made. The idea of Admiral da Gama's abandoning his fleet and seeking protection on a foreign man-of-war, leaving his officers and men to shift for themselves, is preposterous. It stamps him practically as a deserter. His present position, if reports are true, has not a parallel in modern naval history. If he had made up his mind that the time had come to surrender he ought to have communicated with President Peixoto by flag of truce, remaining on board his own flagship until arrangements had been made. He not only compromised himself, but he placed his officers and men in the position of pirates deserted by their leader and left to take care of themselves and save their necks as best they could."

President Peixoto was quite right in paying no attention to the conditional surrender, and has nothing to do but go on with the preparations which has been made. The course affairs will naturally take now is that eventually some officer of the abandoned fleet will go ashore under a flag of truce and unconditionally surrender the fleet."

New York, March 14.—At the coffee exchange the following dispatch from Rio de Janeiro was read this afternoon: "The fleet has yielded; da Gama has fled."

New York, March 14.—Flint & Co. have received the following from F. C. Baker of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy: Rio de Janeiro, March 14.—Finished in good shape. Baker. It is believed from the foregoing that the rebellion in Brazil is ended.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Secretary Gresham received the following from Minister Thompson to-day: "After the shore batteries had fired on the insurgent ships for 30 minutes the latter surrendered unconditionally, da Gama having previously gone aboard a Portuguese man-of-war."

New York, March 14.—"The revolt at Rio has collapsed," was the cable message received by Flint & Co. to-day.

London, March 14.—Brazilian advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company, say Mello, with the warships Republica and Aquidaban, has arrived at Santa Catharina. The same advices say the surrender at Rio of the insurgents does not necessarily mean that the war is ended. It is believed Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina eventually will achieve their independence with the assistance of Mello.

MOODY CAUGHT HIM.

A Jolly Kentucky Senator Forsakes the Path of Sin.

Washington, March 14.—Every United States senator found in his mail yesterday a little package of cards, encased by a little rubber band, and bearing on its face the words: "Compliments of J. S. C. Blackburn." This was the popular Kentucky senator's device for announcing to his associates that he had abandoned for ever his old life and entered upon a new and untried existence as the result of the convicting eloquence of Evangelist Moody, who has been holding revival meetings in Washington for a month.

Very early in the course of the Moody meetings the Kentuckian began to exhibit remarkable interest in them. He became a regular attendant, sat on the platform night after night within a few feet of the evangelist, and it was announced that the two had frequent conversations together. Then Mr. Blackburn began to invite some of his friends to the meetings, and everybody understood that he was very much impressed, but the idea that jovial "Joe" Blackburn, who had for his whole life led the gay existence which is peculiarly adapted to the Kentucky temperament, should really become converted by Moody's teaching and enter the work of evangelization himself, even in a small way, never entered anybody's head. The grave and dignified senators, from the aged Merrill down to the youthful Dubois, are wondering which of them is to be influenced first by "Joe" Blackburn's change of heart and how far the eloquent and big-hearted Kentuckian's new enthusiasm will carry him.

Gen. Middleton's Serious Mistake.

Kingston, Ont., March 14.—Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzie, who was second in command at Batoche in the Northwest rebellion, is of the opinion that when Major-General Middleton wrote a series of articles in an English publication on the Northwest rebellion, he made a serious mistake. He ought to have been satisfied with the $20,000 bonus and let the matter rest.

The Sport of the Waves.

San Francisco, March 14.—The steamer State of California has arrived 12 hours overdue from Portland and Astoria. The delay was caused by heavy weather off the Columbia. A terrible storm was raging and the big steamer was tossed about at the mercy of the waves for several hours, unable to make any headway. Several times she was boarded by immense seas which broke over her bow, flooding the decks and rendering it impossible for her crew or passengers to move about while the gale lasted, without danger of being washed overboard. Head winds continued until this port was almost reached. Two of the California's crew were slightly injured by being thrown against the forward cabin when a sea broke over the vessel.

More Marines Coming.

Montreal, March 14.—Next week another party of British marines will pass from one end of Canada to the other. They are coming out from England to reinforce the naval station at Esquimalt, B. C. The party will be about 50 strong. They will land at Halifax, and after a brief rest, leave by rail for Vancouver.

Poisoned Israelites.

Boston, March 14.—Physicians were called to see a couple suffering from symptoms of poison in the Jewish district at North End. It was found nearly every family in the district was afflicted. All people affected had been guests at a Jewish marriage festival last evening. Some of the physicians think the people are suffering from arsenical poisoning; others believe the sickness was caused by eating putrid meat. In all some sixty cases have been treated, and no fatalities have occurred. Most of the patients are doing well.

PREPARING FOR PARLIAMENT

Members of the House Flocking to the City—A Long and Lively Session Expected.

Great Crush of Visitors to See the Show—Haslam, of Nanaimo, to Second Address.

Ottawa, March 14.—The capital is beginning to assume a seasonal appearance. Members of parliament, senators, and others whose business leads them to Ottawa when parliament meets, are arriving from all directions to take part in what promises to be the longest and liveliest session that has taken place since confederation. By the time all the evening trains are in the great bulk of the Canadian legislators will have arrived.

According to appearances there will be a larger attendance of members at the opening this year than has been the case for some years past. As for the attendance of spectators, it is always large the first year of a new governor. Despite the fact that Lady Aberdeen, who is said to be contemplating introducing some pleasing innovations, will not be present, applications for admissions to the floor and galleries of the legislative chamber have already been greater than ever in the past. Among the members who arrived to-day was Mr. Haslam, of Vancouver, who will second the address, which Sir James Grant will move. Mr. Sutherland, the popular Liberal whip, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Tarte, and other leading Liberals, arrived to-day and joined Laurier. They are arranging the programme for the coming fight.

With reference to the rumor published in New York that the Governor-General will visit that city during the coming summer, it is learned semi-officially that their excellencies' arrangements for several months to come, and indeed during the greater part of this year, have already been provisionally made, and they do not include any such visit. During the summer their excellencies will visit the Maritime provinces, spending some time in Quebec, and will afterwards go to British Columbia. It will thus be seen that their excellencies will not be able to visit any part of the United States for some time to come.

The number of Chinese who paid the poll tax last month was 185, compared with 277 in February last year. Of February's arrivals 114 were landed at Victoria, 69 at Vancouver and 2 at Montreal. In February, 1893, 195 paid the tax at Victoria, 30 at Vancouver and 2 at Halifax.

It is reported that Mr. Burns, M.P. for Gloucester, N. B., has been called to the Senate. Mr. Burns was twice passed over as an applicant for the lieutenant-governorship of New Brunswick. He is an Irish Catholic.

Hard Times Passed Away.

Chicago, March 14.—As if to emphasize and trumpet to the world the fact that, so far at least as Chicago is concerned, the era of commercial and financial depression has become a thing of the past, society enters to-night upon a four weeks' orgie of grand Italian opera at the Auditorium, with prices ranging from three dollars for a single seat to thirty and forty dollars for a box. It is true that the various relief associations are still issuing appeals for funds to tide over their operations until the opening of spring, but it is equally certain that there is plenty of money in Chicago for amusement purposes, the advance sale of tickets for the opera season having reached fifty thousand dollars, while the gross receipts of the season are expected to foot up in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars.

The Curtin House Explosion.

San Francisco, March 14.—In the trial of John Tirrell, alleged dynamiter, to-day, Frank Coombes, ex-minister to Japan, testified that witness, Graham, who was asked a number of suggestive and mysterious questions, yesterday for the purpose of inducing the jury to infer that he was the man who caused the explosion, had been a troublesome character in Japan, having been convicted there of several crimes. Teresa Boyle, who keeps a boarding house near the Curtin establishment testified that on the night of the explosion Tirrell left the dining room. She saw him go upstairs to his room and she was positive that he was there when the explosion occurred.

ACROSS THE HOUSE

Discussion Upon the Amendments to the Address

IN REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Want of Mature Consideration Was Displayed.

Diogenes Labouchere Vigorously Defends His Amendment—Joseph Chamberlain Says the Government Must Dissolve Parliament and Go to the Country for Further Orders.

London, March 14.—The house of commons was crowded to-day. Sir W. V. Harcourt announced that the government had decided that the amending of the address in reply to the Queen's speech last evening did not show mature consideration. The government proposed to present the new address merely to acknowledge the speech from the throne. Hon. A. Y. Balfour, conservative leader, said the opposition had no desire to take advantage of the government's difficulty, but were prepared to assist in extracting them from it.

Henry Labouchere, amid cheers and laughter, defended his amendment. He said it was not intended to hinder the ministers in regard to those purely formal documents, the Queen's speech and the address in reply thereto.

Hon. Jos. Chamberlain said the vote last evening must either be rescinded or remain in the shape of a vote of want of confidence. (Cheers). It was obvious the government ought to dissolve parliament and seek a fresh mandate from the country. (Loud and continued cheers).

British army estimates for the coming fiscal year show an increase of £278,100.

A representative of the Chronicle expresses the opinion that notwithstanding the earnest entreaties Lord Rosebery has received to remain at his post, the new premier will shortly resign. He bases this opinion on the widespread irritation created among Irish and other parties by Rosebery's speech. Balfour is said to have denounced the Tories' abstention from voting on Labouchere's amendment as merely to embarrass the government.

In Truth to-day Labouchere says Rosebery's accession to the premiership was a skilfully contrived conspiracy. Rosebery has a dangerous amount of ability and therefore his selection pleases the Tories.

Sir W. V. Harcourt's motion to rescind the amended address and substitute one acknowledging the Queen's speech was agreed to without revision. Russell, Irish Unionist, continued the debate on the address.

A Great Lawyer Dead.

London, March 13.—Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent jurist, is dead.

(James Fitzjames Stephen was a son of Sir James Stephen, the statesman, and a brother of Leslie James, the author. He was born in London in March, 1829, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. Being called to the bar, he served as recorder of Newark-on-Trent from 1850 to 1869, and in the latter year was appointed a law member of the government of India in place of Sir Henry Maine. He held this office till April, 1872, during which time he strove to simplify the laws of India. In 1873 he unsuccessfully contested Dundee; in '75 was appointed professor of common law of the Inns of Court, and in 1878 became a member of the royal commission to inquire into the provisions of a draft code relating to indictable offences. In 1879 he was appointed judge of the exchequer division of the high court of justice. He was an active writer on legal subjects, his principal works being "Essays by a Barrister," "General View of the Criminal Law," "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," "Digest of the Law of Evidence" and "Digest of the Criminal Law," the two latter works forming the basis of a bill on indictable offences; and "History of the Criminal Code of England.")

American.

Baltimore, March 14.—John T. Ford, the veteran theatrical manager, died at his home here to-day.

Plymouth, Pa., March 14.—Michael Walsh, another of the Gaylor mine victims, was found where he had been crushed to death, this morning.

The Silk Workers' Strike.

Paterson, N. J., March 14.—All was quiet at the silk mills to-day. The authorities have decided to protect the property of the silk manufacturers. A number of the strikers and leaders in yesterday's riot, were sentenced to-day to 60 days each. A number of head dyers have agreed to accept the schedule of prices submitted by the men.

The Panama Route.

San Francisco, March 14.—It is rumored here that after May 1st, an independent line of steamers will be running between here and New York, and that the Panama railway company will succeed to the business of the North American Navigation company. No definite information can be secured from officials of the Pacific Mail Co., or the North American Co., but it is asserted on good authority that the Pacific Mail will not continue to run its freight from New York to San Francisco over the Isthmus of Panama.

The River's Victims.

Cowansville, Que., March 14.—On Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, the four-year-old daughter of E. Owens, Frelighsburg, was found to be missing. Search was at once made and a trace found which led to the belief that she had wandered to the river and fallen in. The river is filled with floating ice. Although continuous search has been kept up no trace of the body can be found.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Balfour, Morley and Chamberlain Express Their Views.

London, March 13.—In the course of his speech on his address, Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, spoke concerning Mr. Gladstone's retirement. "I can testify," he said, "to the regret we all feel for the loss of the late Prime Minister from the post which he has filled so long and so splendidly. For my own part, I can hardly imagine the house deprived of the services of one who has ever been a great example of all that is most splendid in the conduct of parliamentary debate." He then turned his attention to the Queen's Speech. He must dissent from the remarks concerning the decrease of crime in Ireland. The decrease hardly resulted, as suggested, from the application of the ordinary laws. It was rather due to the fact that the chief secretary for Ireland had behind him a powerful party who made it their duty to see that his task was an easy one. Home rule had been pushed into the background and he demanded that an appeal to the country on this issue be made forthwith.

Rt. Hon. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that there could be no injury to Ireland through a suspension of the home rule bill. If he had supposed that the reconstructed ministry would not be accorded its views on the Irish question, he would not be a member of that ministry. (Cheers). Home rule, he said, had neither been delayed nor abandoned, but would take its place in the course of sequence as had been arranged prior to Mr. Gladstone's retirement. As to the Irish party withdrawing its support from the government, he was happy to say there was no sign of any such disastrous and mischievous event. There could be no mistake in the minds of any one who had read the speech made in the house of lords yesterday by Lord Rosebery that he meant to do all in his power to achieve home rule, besides reducing the house of lords to its proper place as the legislative organization, it is now supposed to be in the minds of the English people.

John Redmond said, that never during his experience in parliament had a more difficult and humiliating task fallen upon a chief secretary for Ireland than the present one, which put him up to try the strength of his own character as a genuine friend of Ireland, to remove the impression created by the halting and ambiguous phrases of Lord Rosebery's speech. Whatever Mr. Morley might say, he declared that Ireland wouldn't trust Lord Rosebery. He (Mr. Redmond) repudiated Lord Rosebery's doctrine that an English majority was necessary for the passage of home rule. The theory was insulting and humiliating to Ireland, who alone had the right to decide. If Lord Rosebery's doctrine was right, the Lords had the power to continue to throw out home rule on any other measure the house of commons might pass. If that right belonged to the house of lords through the privilege of birth, then he declared that Great Britain would ring with the cry for its abolition.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain said the Unionists were satisfied with the adhesion of the government to their own policy, as it gave a definite issue on which to meet them on all sides. Everybody, he thought, ought to be satisfied, except, perhaps, Mr. Labouchere, who was going about like Diogenes with his lantern, looking for an honest friend.

Mr. Labouchere moved an amendment to the address that "the power now enjoyed by persons not elected to parliament through the usual franchise, yet were able to prevent the passage of bills, shall cease." (Cheers).

Strange Story of a Waif.

Manitowoc, Wis., March 13.—After being in ignorance of his name, birthplace and parentage for thirty-seven years, Frank Willis, waif of the burned steamer Niagara, has learned who he is, and will in a few days be reunited with the members of his family who survived the memorable disaster off Port Washington in September, 1856.

A two-year old baby, Willis floated ashore on a plank from the blazing vessel.

Those in whose charge he was had perished. Every possible effort was made to discover relatives of the child. Letters were sent to Collingwood, the port from which the Niagara sailed, and to other cities without success. Then advertisements were inserted in many newspapers in the hope that he would be recognized by the name "Franc Willette" engraved on the cross attached to the child's neck.

All these efforts at identification failed, however, and as Willis grew to manhood he became convinced that he would never know who he was or whence he came.

Some time ago the story of the remarkable escape of Frank Willis from death on the Niagara, when fully 150 persons perished by fire or water, was published, and as a result Willis has learned that his name is Franc Willette, that he was born at Winooski, Chittenden county, Vt., that his father and mother and three brothers, he being the youngest child, were lost on the Niagara, that he has an uncle in Fond du Lac, Wis., a cousin in Grand Island, Neb., and other relatives at the place of his birth in New England.

During the last two weeks he has received half a dozen letters, all containing information concerning his friends and his boyhood home. One came from Fond du Lac, the writer being Mrs. Peter Allard, who says she is his aunt. Monday Willis will go to Fond du Lac and visit his aunt, and may decide to go to his birthplace in Vermont.

American Armor Plate.

Washington, March 13.—The navy department has tested the first armor plates completed by the new Harveyizing plant at the Carnegie works. The plates do not represent a particular lot designed for a vessel, but are experimental plates. The experiment was continued at the government's proving station at Indian Head. Only one plate was tested, being ten inches thick, eight by ten feet. Three shots were fired from a distance of 300 feet. The first was a Carpenter eight-inch shell, a little longer than the ordinary shell, which struck the plate about sixteen inches from the top, and the same distance from one side with a velocity of 1,841 feet. The point of the shell was welded into the plate and the fragments scattered. Two slight cracks were inflicted upon the plate, neither touching the rivet holes.

An eighteen-inch howitzer shell striking with a velocity of 2,000 feet was the second shot. This struck near the upper edge and was shattered, its point being welded into the plate, and two cracks, one from the shell to the bottom of the plate, the other to the top, were made, neither of them through the rivet-holes.

The third shot, a ten-inch cast-steel, with a velocity of 1,500 feet, broke the plate, lifting the upper part of the oak backing and destroying that, the shell being smashed also. Naval men consider the tests proof of the superiority of the Harvey plate, although this one was of extra quality. The fact that none of the seams were through rivet-holes shows that they do not weaken the plate. Either of the first two shots would have smashed a nickel plate.

Jack the Hugger.

Washington, March 13.—Just as people of Washington have begun to rest easy after the frights of last summer caused by the escapades of "Jack the Slasher" a new freak has entered upon the stage. The newcomer is known as "Jack the Hugger." Unlike his illustrious predecessor he seems to have no desire to destroy personal property, but confines his atention to young and pretty women. Fashionable Lafayette square seems to be his favorite locality. Last evening a lady well known in social socials, but who does not care to have her name mentioned, while passing through this square was seized by a stylishly-dressed man and dragged to a lamppost. This lady, although very bright and intelligent, is not remarkably handsome, and when her captor dragged her into the full light and secured a good view of her face he dropped her in a very disgusted manner, and slunk off with a muttered exclamation about her being the ugliest woman he ever saw. Other women have not been so lucky. So far he has confined his attention to simply kissing his victims. It is safe to say that if he is captured he will be rather roughly handled.

France's Next President.

Paris, March 10.—Recent events in France and the foreign policy of the republic have drawn general attention to President Carnot. His term of office expires in November and it is probable that the election for the next president will take place in the latter half of October.

There are now four candidates for the presidency—Sadi-Carnot, Casimer-Perier, Charles Dupuy and Waldeck Rousseau. M. Perier and Dupuy will be opposed by the radicals and supported by the independent deputies, of whom those whose sympathies are with the right will vote for Casimir-Perier, while those who incline to the left will support Dupuy.

Carnot, although he is a moderate in politics, will be supported by the radicals just as he was in 1887, when Clemenceau and his following voted for him in order to defeat Jules Ferry. Carnot, personally, does not wish to be re-elected, but Mme. Carnot wishes very much to remain at the Elysee. She is also very much frightened about the dagger of her husband, for a number of letters from anarchists have been received which threaten to kill him as soon as he is deprived of the protection of the police who now watch over his safety.

The Gambettists or Opportunists, of whom there are about 100 in the chamber and senate, will vote for M. Waldeck Rousseau, the old friend of Gambetta and the celebrated lawyer, who for some time past has withdrawn from political life. Thus far Waldeck Rousseau has declined to be regarded as a candidate, but it is quite within the range of possibilities that he would accept the office if elected. Another candidate, but one who has not much chance of success, is M. Charles Cavaignac.

Present indications are that M. Casimir-Perier will be elected. If he can hold on the premiership until October he will be certain to receive the 100 votes of conservative deputies and senators, 150 votes from his personal friends in the two chambers and 150 ministerial votes. Even though events may cause some changes in this estimate, it is not probable that the next presidential election will have any other result than the selection of M. Casimir-Perier.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

A Panic Stricken Town.

While the New York newspapers are teeming with accounts of the corruption of the Tammany police force, the trembling citizens of Chicago are wishing that city would exchange forces with New York. In one instance the pockets of the citizens only are menaced; in the other the lives and pockets are both in jeopardy. Superintendent Brennan is hot-set in his efforts to rid the city of the army of criminals that besiege it, but he is hampered with an incompetent force. He recently sent half of the force on the streets at night, heavily armed and in citizens' clothes. They were sent out as bait for the footpads, with instructions to arrest or kill men who attempted to hold them up. They did not bag a single footpad, while at the same time dozens of citizens were held up and robbed. The footpads knew the police better than the latter the footpads.

The police are now trying to check the reign of terror by driving all the tramps from the city, but that will not catch the Claude Duvals.

Some Musty Sheepskins.

There is always a halo of romance surrounding the musty old deeds by which our forefathers conveyed their lands. In many cases besides the romance there is often practical value in the musty old parchments. Especially interesting are some old sheepskins which were shown to the World Mr. R. D. Dennis. Two of them bore the date 1688, and relate to the transfer of some 3,320 acres, a great part of which is now the city of Philadelphia. Early in the 18th century John Dennis became possessed of that property, but after the war of the rebellion he came to Canada and gave up his fertile lands in Pennsylvania. One of the deeds which establish the claim of title was lost and it was not recovered until after the claims of the heirs to the millions of dollars' worth of property had been barred by the lapse of time. In addition to the title deeds, there is in the iron box in which they are kept, an old diary kept by Mr. Dennis during his sojourn in Philadelphia, while the colonies were still colonies. From some of its quaint entries it might be thought that even in those days the country of Uncle Sam was not an altogether pleasant place in which to live, and one paragraph tells how the writer was "held up" and robbed while on his way to market, and recites with great detail as to shillings and pence the value of the prime barnyard fowl and fat "fesents" of which he was relieved. From the inventory it appears that the bold highwayman made a clean sweep, for they took the worthy shipbuilder's hat, shoes, horse, saddle and bridle.—Toronto World.

All the elements which nature requires, to make the hair beautiful and abundant, are supplied in Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

MONEY FOR YOU

The D. & L. Emulsion.

If taken in time it will cure most severe cases of Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, or chronic irritation of Throat or Lungs.

THUS YOU SAVE a heavy doctor's bill, loss of wages, much discomfort.

A SPELLING BEE.

You say that you can spell, sir, then be good enough to tell, sir,
How you spell parallel, sir, synthesis and semaphore.
And perhaps you will try ecstatic and syncatigorematic,
Homiletic and hepatic, with an extra dozen more.

Can you spell chryselehantine, periphrastic and Levantine,
Or the simple adamantine and the polysyndeton?
Can you tackle anchylosis, can you spell anadiplosis,
Entheymeme, hypotisis? If you can you're getting on.

Such little words as grieving, gallimaufry and deceiving,
Oh, there's really no believing what mistakes you sometimes see!
Pycnostile, paroxysmal, caryattides and charismal,
Words like these, its dismal when they're misspelt at a "bee."

So you'd better learn enclitic: can you conquer analytic?
With torentic and mephitic and a penthemeral pause;
And there's prestidigitation, homocercal, cachinnation,
Oh, its quite an education to learn orthographic laws!

Some long words anatomic have a sound that's rather comic,
And for verses palindromic would be simply most absurd.
There's the shorter peroneus and palatropharyngeus,
Sterno-cleido-mastoideus: could you choose a simpler word?
Hydrostatic, iridescent, aromatic adolescent,
Enigmatic, evanescent: these are easy words, you see!
Manducation, macaronic, percolation, geoponic,
Annuation, antiphonic: there's a merry spelling bee!

W. M. M., in London Spectator.

The Blind Harpist of Liverpool.

There has just died in Liverpool a lady harpist, who bore in everyday life the prosaic name of Mary Anne Jones, but who was better known in the principality by her bardic title of "Mair Anne Eirlos." She was only a child of 11 when she won distinction at the Aberffraw Eisteddfod (1849), and she was a leading figure at these celebrations for a generation. A cherished incident in her career was her appearance in conjunction with the late Jenny Lind, before the Queen and Prince Consort. For some years past she had been totally blind, but found much consolation in the beloved instrument on which she was such a brilliant performer.

"This is a fearfully slow road," said Hawley to the conductor of the Western train.

"Oh no," said the conductor. "We go a mile in twenty minutes. If we went faster we couldn't pay dividends. We charge travellers by the hour."

"What were the receipts of your theatre last week? You said you were doing well."

"Receipts? We hadn't any. Our unpaid bills, however, amounted to $4,000. We are doing very well."

"I don't call that doing well."

"You don't? Then you don't know what doing well is. I tell you, the man who can get credit enough to run into debt for $50 these times is not a Napoleon, but a Duke of Wellington of finance."

"Why are you so anxious to sell me that hair restorer?" said Mr. Baldy to his barber.

"Because there's no money in hair cutting for us with such heads as yours around," said the barber.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to 88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

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133 Government street.

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Business strictly confidential. e19-tf

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

WILL YOU TAKE THE TRIP WITH THE TIMES?

There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed,' which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the p ges of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

You Can See It All

If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with the artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series, each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches. The cost of the entire series is less than the value of one of these photographs. You can get it all

For Only 10 Cents a Week.

Clip one coupon from the Times (printed on 5th page), of any day this week and bring or send them to the Times office, accompanied by 10 cents (12 cents if sent by mail), and you will be given series No. 1 of "America Photographed."

Start with the Opening Number

And secure the whole series. It will be worth a hundred times its cost, and it can be obtained in no other way than through the Times.

No 1 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Sultan Mountain, Baker's Pass, Col.; The Panteon at Guanajuata, Mex.; Devil's Lake, Wis.; Mississippi River near Clinton, Ia; Williams Canyon, Col.; Mineral Palace at Pueblo; The Castle at Chapultepec, Mex.; The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, double page photograph; Bird's Eye View of Guanajunta, Mex.; Winter Foliage on Luna Island, Niagara River; Cheyenne Canyon, Col; American Fall, Niagara; Cathedral of Chihuahua, Mex; Pike's Peak from the Garden of the Gods; A Navajoe Indian.

Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND. LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Opposition Ask for More Information re the Nakusp Railway.

PREMIER GIVES EVASIVE ANSWERS

Government Refuse to Delay the Debate Until All the Information is Before the House—Hon. Mr. Beaven Speaks on the Question Until Time for Adjournment.

MARCH 13.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. P. McF. Macleod.

Dr. Watt moved: That in accordance with the practice in this and other provinces, and in the Dominion, but for the more efficient carrying out thereof, it be an order of this house that as soon as the public accounts or other departmental reports are printed and ready for distribution, the Queen's Printer be and is hereby directed to send a copy to each of the various members of this house and to the various newspapers and public libraries in the province.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the motion having been passed over yesterday two days notice was necessary.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. Sword said the premier had promised to give all information respecting the Nakusp & Slocan railway and on the second reading he said the house had all the necessary information. There were, however, a number of points upon which he would like to be informed. He asked the premier the following questions: Who are the shareholders of the Nakusp & Slocan railway? Who are the contractors for the work? What were the terms of tender? What tenders were received and the amounts? Who acted as engineer for the C. P. R? What amount is paid up of N. & S. capital? Correspondence as to the price at which the bonds could be sold? Duchesnay's estimate of the cost of the work? Copy of the contract? Any further particulars as to cost of work?

Hon. Mr. Beaven asked the premier for the orders-in-council approving of the agreement between the Nakusp & Slocan railway and the order approving of the form of bond.

Mr. Sword asked if the government had an alignment of the road that was to be followed.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he thought he could answer most of the questions immediately. He did not know who the shareholders were, nor had he taken the trouble to enquire. He did not know who the contractors were, neither had he enquired. He did not know who the individual members or directors of the company were. He could not say what the terms of the tender were, nor the number of tenders received or the amount of them, but he had been told that the lowest tender was for the amount to which they were limited, viz., $25,000 at 4 per cent., per mile. He did not know who acted as engineer for the C. P. R., but thought he could ascertain. He had not inquired as to the amount of the capital stock of the company. He was not aware of any correspondence further than that before the house respecting the price at which the bonds were sold. All the information respecting Duchesnays estimate of the cost of the work, he thought, was before the house. The government did not have a copy of the contract, but could obtain a copy. For any further information respecting the scheme he would refer the members to the speech he delivered on Monday. If there were any orders in council approving of the C. P. R. agreement and the bonds he would lay them before the house. He thought the house had all the information in the hands of the government.

The discussion was proceeding when the speaker declared it to be irregular.

Mr. Brown asked the chief commissioner: Is it the intention of the government to appoint one or more official scalers of timber? If so, when?

Hon. Mr. Vernon answered that a bill would be introduced shortly for the purpose. He could not say when the appointments would be made.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the government had a number of amendments to propose to the redistribution bill, so they would not be ready to consider the report before Friday.

The house went into committee, Mr. Adams in the chair, to consider the legislative library bill. An amendment was adopted preventing the government from appointing assistants to the librarian without the consent of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Beaven objected to the clause providing that municipalities, school boards and public institutions should be forced to give any information asked for by the collector of statistics. He instanced a case where the city of Victoria had to engage a special clerk to obtain information asked for by the provincial secretary. It was all right for institutions which received government aid to be forced to give the information.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the information was for the public good; it was not only for the use of the government.

Mr. Beaven said the municipal and school board officers would be willing to give the government any reasonable information, but he for one objected to the officers being forced to give the information.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the clause must be good, as it was in the Ontario act.

Mr. Keith—The government should take the Ontario statutes and put them all in force in British Columbia. Then it would be unnecessary to frame new laws. The councils and school boards would give reasonable information without being forced to do so in fear of a fine of $50.

Mr. Brown—The government of British Columbia copied Ontario where they should not and ignored Ontario where they should copy it. The clause before the house went a great deal further than the Ontario act.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I suppose the attorney-general will apologize now.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that there was no difference between the clause before the house and the one in the Ontario act.

Mr. Hunter hoped that the leader of the opposition and Mr. Brown would stop hee-hawing at one another and allow the house to proceed with business. They repeated again and again their arguments.

Mr. Brown—If the government continue to repeat their misrepresentations we will have to repeat our arguments. We will not allow reasonable propositions to be buried by a lot of stink pots, smoke and rubbish.

Hon. Mr. Turner was afraid that the member for New Westminster would be known as "Stink Pot" Brown instead of "Winchester" Brown if he continued to use the word stink pot. (Loud laughter by the premier.)

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Small things amuse small minds. There had been some nice language used in the legislature during the present session. He was surprised to hear the minister of finance use such language unless it was to make the attorney-general laugh. Of course nothing better could be expected from the attorney-general. "Stink pot" was a nice name for the finance minister to apply to fellow-member of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Turner—What I said was that I was afraid the hon. member for New Westminster would be called that if he continued to use the words.

Mr. Brown—I might be called anything if I went to Montreal to lie about my political opponents.

Hon. Mr. Beaven's amendment was negatived.

Mr. Kitchen suggested that a clause might be inserted in the bill providing that the members of the government should be fined when they gave the house misleading or untruthful answers to questions or refused to answer them at all. There had been too much of that sort of thing this session.

The bill was reported complete.

The clerk called up the adjourned debate on the Nakusp & Slocan railway bill and the government wished to go on with it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the house should have all the information on the question before proceeding with the debate. The order in council, on which the whole scheme hinged, had not been brought down. He would like to have all the papers before continuing the debate.

Hon. Mr. Davie could not conceive what information the hon. leader of the opposition expected to get from a simple order in council approving of something. He was not sure that such an order in council had been drawn up. He would like to hear what the opposition had to say. They had heard what he had said.

Voices—You have said nothing which gives information.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—The basis of the whole scheme should be an order in council, which he for one would like to see. The house would do wrong in allowing the government to withdraw such an important document. The house had waited two months for the papers. If there was no such order in council the whole thing was illegal.

Hon. Mr. Davie said there was an order in the papers before the house approving of the agreement between the chief commissioner and the company, which was based on the agreement between the C. P. R. and the Nakusp company.

Mr. Cotton—We consider that the attorney-general has not given us information which we require before we can discuss the question. We have asked for the information and cannot get it before to-morrow. If the government say they will not give us the information we and the country will know what to think.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he had answered, as far as possible, the questions asked by Mr. Sword. The opposition could gain information regarding the company just as easily as could the government.

Mr. Kitchen—The documents brought down show that there is other information or there should be other information.

Hon. Mr. Davie—There might be another informal order in council, but there is nothing else.

Hon. Mr. Vernon said the plans and profiles of the line of railway were in the lands and works department, which could be seen by the members. The government had tried to give all the information they have.

Mr. Kitchen—Why did you not let us see the plans and profiles before?

Mr. Sword—I asked for those plans and profiles at the beginning of the session. One minute the premier said all the papers were before the house and the next minute the chief commissioner said he had the plans and profiles. They should have been placed where the members could see them.

Mr. Semlin—The dilatory actions of the government were enough to make the members suspicious. It was necessary that the house should have all the information asked for.

Hon. Col. Baker said the members had not asked for the profiles. The profile could not be called a paper.

Mr. Cotton—I would like to have a distinct answer from the government.

Dr. Milne said there were many rumors about the road, and the government should place everything before the house.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—Mr. Sword asked for the plans to-day, and the premier said he had nothing. The plans were under the chief commissioners desk the whole time.

The government refusing to lay the matter over until all the papers were down, Hon. Mr. Beaven continued the debate on the second reading of the bill. He said to understand the question it was necessary to go back to the railway aid act, where would be found the conditions under which the bonds were guaranteed. The attorney-general laid great stress on the statement that the railway aid act had been passed unanimously. That was not so. Because a division was not taken, that did not mean that the bill had been passed unanimously. Of course as the statement came from the attorney-general it might not have any weight. The policy of the government in guaranteeing the bonds of certain railways had been criticized adversely. The attorney-general made a further statement respecting the Victoria & Sidney railway, and laid suction to his soul in the fact that the ratepayers of Victoria had passed a by-law guaranteeing part of the interest on the bonds of that railway. The attorney-general said because he (Mr. Beaven) was mayor of the city at the time the by-law was passed he was responsible for the by-law. He might just as well say that he was responsible for everything that the attorney-general did in the legislature. Because he was mayor it did not mean that he voted for the by-law. The legislature, in the railway aid act, authorized the government to do something. The government exceeded that authority in every way possible. It was not an idle thought that made the legislature place in the statute a clause providing that the lieutenant-governor in council should pass an order in council before the bonds of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company were guaranteed. The premier had said that there was no such order in council. He read the clause in the railway act, which expressly states that there must be an order in council approving of an agreement between the C. P. R. or some other company and the Nakusp & Slocan railway company before the bonds were guaranteed. The fact that there was no such order in council went to show how carelessly the provisions of the bill were being carried out. The whole basis of the scheme hinged on an order in council which the government said had no existence. The actions of the government were enough to make one believe that there was something behind the scheme that would not bear the light of day. Even if the order in council was in existence the government had exceeded the provisions of the railway aid act. He hoped it would be shown that the government were not actuated by corrupt motives in acting as they did. The next provision in the railway aid act was that the Nakusp company should give security for the payment by the company of the interest on the bonds during the period of construction. There is nothing to show that this provision of the act has been complied with.

Hon. Mr. Davie—You will find the bond on page seven of the papers.

Hon. Mr. Beaven read the bond referred to by the premier. He said he did not care to criticize it, but it hardly complied with the statute. The railway aid act said the amount guaranteed should not exceed interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the sum of $925,000, or the cost of the railway, whichever should be the smaller sum. It seemed very peculiar that the government should take the maximum amount, $925,000, or $25,000 a mile, while they themselves said it would not cost more than $17,500 a mile. In the face of this they guaranteed the bonds to the extent of $25,000 per mile. If there were members of the company in the executive this might be expected, but a government working in the interests of the people could hardly be expected to guarantee $25,000 per mile on a railway that they say will only cost $17,500 per mile. He, however, would show that the estimate of $17,500 per mile was an exaggeration. There was another discrepancy, a small one, it was true. The engineer said the railway would be 36 miles long, while the attorney-general said it would be 37 miles long, a difference of $17,500—a mere bagatelle, no doubt, to the attorney-general. The attorney-general said the discount on the bonds should be considered as part of the cost of the railway. The C. P. R. engineer in his report said the cost of the railway would be $15,200 per mile. In telegraphing to Mr. Van Horne respecting this report, Mr. Abbott, of the C. P. R., said the estimate was a very liberal one. Mr. Abbott was no novice in railway building in British Columbia. He knows all about railway construction, and having lived in the province ever since the completion of the C. P. R., he understands the country. In a late dispatch Mr. Abbott said the engineer had left no margin for contingencies, but the estimate of the cost of different branches of the work was very liberal, and that it was not desirable to undertake the work until 15 per cent. was added to the estimate. In considering this question, continued Mr. Beaven, we should keep in mind the engineer's figures, $15,200 per mile. The government said the railway would cost $17,500 per mile, and they had guaranteed $25,000 per mile, simply because the statute gave them power to do so. But the statute said if the road cost less than $25,000 per mile the smaller amount should be acted upon. The whole basis of the attorney-general's argument was that it would cost the province less to guarantee the principal and interest than it would cost to guarantee the interest only. It was plain that the government had done something that the legislature did not authorize them to do. He could not see how members could have confidence in a government that abused the powers placed in their hands. A railway engineer said the railway would cost $15,200 per mile, Mr. Abbott said that was a liberal estimate, the government said it would cost $17,500 per mile and the government guaranteed $25,000 per mile. He stated when the Shuswap & Okanagan guarantee bill was before the house that the engineer's estimate of the cost of the road was far below the amount of that company's bonds, upon which the government guaranteed interest. Now it was common report that the Shuswap & Okanagan railway was built for less than the guarantee. With this experience in their possession the government should know better than to repeat the mistake in the Slocan railway. With that knowledge before them, it appeared as though there was some subtle influence in the executive to make the members of that body act as they did. The government would have to answer to the country for this abuse of power. It was also provided in the railway aid act that no guarantee shall be given until the work had been approved by the Dominion government, and the Dominion subsidy of $3200 per mile had been paid. The Dominion government had not yet accepted the work. It is true that the company had paid into the provincial treasury $118,400, the amount they expected to receive as Dominion subsidy. The public accounts committee had found out that this amount had been paid in, but they could not obtain the agreement under which it had been paid. The member for Cassiar asked the gentleman in charge of the treasury for the agreement, but he said he did not have it. The provincial secretary and the minister of finance were asked for it, and it was then learned that it was in the attorney-general's office. After a number of excuses had been given why it should not be laid before the committee, the attorney-general said point blank that he would not allow the committee to see it. This was an example of the obstacles placed in the way of committees who were endeavoring to obtain information for the members of the house. As far as the official was concerned he did everything he could for the committee, but he could not make the attorney-general produce the agreement. That agreement was one of the mysteries about this matter. The amount paid in by the company had been absorbed. How then was it to take the place of the Dominion subsidy? Of course the province was responsible and good for it, and it was placed in the hands of the government for a certain purpose and under certain conditions it would have to be returned to the company. The question was, what authority had the government for doing what they had done? They had treated the legislature as a nonentity and had taken the whole matter into their own hands. Was the government right in guaranteeing the maximum amount allowed by the statute with the information they had?

It being six o'clock, and the government having decided not to sit in the evening, Mr. Beaven moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried and the house adjourned.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—On Thursday: To ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to amend an act to amend an act respecting the union of certain Methodist churches in Canada, 47th Vic., cap. 29."

Mr. Sword—On Thursday: That a respectful address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying him to obtain and send down to this house information as to: Who were the directors of the Nakusp & Slocan railway company when the contract for construction was signed? Who are the contractors? What tenders were received and for what amounts? Who acted as engineer for the C.P.R.? What is the paid up capital of the Nakusp & Slocan company? What have they to dispose of that the government should pay them $59,200 for 49 per cent. of their stock? Also, copy of the form of tenders issued, statements of the grounds on which the government assumed that the bonds could only be sold at a large discount; Duchesnay's estimate of the cost of the work; copy of the contract under which contruction proceeded.

Mr. Horne—On Friday: Whereas it is desirable that trade and commerce between the Dominion of Canada, the Hawaiian Islands and Australia should be fostered, developed and further encouraged; and whereas the present line of steamers plying between these countries is developing a large and productive trade which is of great benefit to the whole Dominion and the mother country; and whereas at present there is no direct cable or telegraphic connection between these countries which is a serious drawback to the increasing trade and commercial relations with them; and whereas it is highly desirable in the interest and advancement of trade and commerce with these countries to build and establish a direct line of cable between them and British Columbia; and whereas the Dominion government have by their policy shown an ever-ready and earnest desire to aid, assist and promote the extension of trade relations which, are of benefit to the Dominion; and whereas in order to induce the investment of the necessary capital to build, establish and maintain a first class line of cable and to assure dividends on the capital invested therein it is necessary that some aid and assistance should be given by way of an annual subsidy: Therefore be it resolved that a respectful address be presented to his honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying his honor to strongly impress upon the Dominion government the urgent necessity for and the great advantages to the Dominion to be derived from a first class line of cable between this province and Australia via the Hawaiian islands. And also to urge the Dominion government to subsidize and to endeavor to induce the Imperial government to join with them in subsidising or aiding the construction and maintenance of such cable line.

But One Opinion

prevails throughout the world, and that is so strongly in favor of Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER, that no other articles ever attained so wide-spread popularity. 25 cents buys a big bottle.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Little Lord Fauntleroy has grown old enough to enter Harvard College next fall.

William Durant has been treasurer of the Boston Transcript for sixty years. Although in his seventy-eighth year he is at his desk every day.

John Strauss, the composer of the "Blue Danube," and other famous waltzes, is a thin, emaciated, sickly old man, with rheumatism and gout and the various ills of fashion and wealth.

Mme. Boucicault, wife of the founder of the Bon Marche dry goods store, Paris, left a large bequest for a hospital. The usual legal technicalities delayed for ten years the fulfillment of the project, but the hospital is now to be erected at a cost of $4,000,000 francs.

Dr. Dorpfeld, the principal of the German Institute at Athens, is continuing his excavations of the southwest side of the Acropolis, his object being, among other things, to discover the source of the celebrated ancient fountain of Kallirrhoe or Enneakrounos.

The Coolgardie gold fields in Western Australia are tantalisingly rich in gold alloyed with misery. The misery cannot be eliminated because there is positive scarcity of water. Digging goes on with industry, but the wells may have to go down thousands of feet before there is enough of water. As matters are the miners have to desert the fields for three months and then return to preserve the validity of their claims. Water costs from 25 to 50 cents per gallon. Washing for gold is impossible. Washing anything is a problem. Some miners have not had a bath for six months. Laundrying is but of the question. Those who have means throw their soiled clothes away. Whiskey costs about $4 a bottle, which may explain the tendency to perternatural sobriety. Eggs are $3 a dozen, and a pound and a half of bread costs 25 cents. Yet gold tempts a motley crowd to persevere. They pick up nuggets, and numbers of miners have accumulated from 300 to 400 ounces. Land is selling at about $1,100 an acre and there is plenty of it, as elsewhere.

The longest drawbridge span in the world is that now being constructed between East Omaha and Council Bluffs. It measures 520 feet from end to end. That of New London, Conn., is 503 feet long; and one over Arthur Kill, Staten Island, just 500. The new drawbridge of the New York Central over Harlem river has an extent of only 380 feet, but it provides for four tracks and is the heaviest one in the world, weighing 4,000,000 pounds. The one at East Omaha will weigh when completed, about 3,000,000.

Coal oil is used for fuel not only under steam boilers on land and afloat and in locomotives, but in furnaces for making crucible steel. A plant of this class was recently described by W. E. Crane, of Waterbury, Conn., before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Regarding such use of oil with engines the Iron Age recently raised an interesting point. In summer oil flows freely through the supply pipes; in winter extra heat may be required to keep it in a fluid condition. Bursted pipes and other such repairs might modify the economy of using that sort of fuel.

The mortality among human beings caused by predaceous animals is very much smaller than that due to snakes: 2,861 human beings were killed in 1891, while 2,982 were killed in 1892, being an increase of 102; but the number of cattle killed by them is very large—67,164 in 1891, against 77,170 in 1892, being an increase of 10,006. It further appears that while 21,380 persons were killed by snakes in 1891, 19,025 were killed in 1892, being a decrease of 2,364; 3,658 cattle were killed in 1891, and 4,498 in 1892, being an increase of 840. There were 16,581 wild animals destroyed in 1891, against 15,698 in 1892; and 85,159 snakes destroyed in 1891, against 85,789 in 1892. The amount paid in rewards was very nearly the same for each year.

Although many inventions of suitable solder for aluminum have been reported in the last few months, there is a tendency among experts to doubt whether the problem has yet been solved satisfactorily. An Englishman who has been experimenting in this direction advises the use of a soldering blowpipe, and alloys the aluminum with some fusible metal, so that it will "sweat" when heated, and thus give the solder a better grip. One great inconvenience experienced in this sort of work is that aluminum transmits heat so rapidly that by the time one end of a strip nine inches long is hot enough to take the solder the other is too hot to hold it with comfort.

Pure aluminum is too pliable for some of the uses to which it has been proposed to devote it, but experiments in alloying it will unquestionably increase the serviceability and applications of that metal in time. Chromium, the addition of which has such a good effect in hardening steel, has lately been tried abroad with aluminum. The result is gratifying, but the difficulties of effecting a combination are great. Wolfram, a mineral containing tungsten, iron and manganese, has also been alloyed with aluminum, and the product has lately been placed on the market in England. This metal is almost as light as pure aluminum, but more ductile and harder. It can be worked like mild steel.

Real merit is characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is manifested every day in the remarkable cures the medicine accomplishes.

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected by the last 22 years. Fully equal to personal examination by mail. 57 patents to overcome DEFORMITY 110 book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

CHOCOLAT MENIER

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.
In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 22 MILLION POUNDS. If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,000.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $800.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($6850 or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 301.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

E. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 221-3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank O. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.
February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAllster, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.
Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894 -30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer and other fermented and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 140 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894. fe12-30d WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

Feb. 1-1m T. J. RIDEHALGH.

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30d

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.
Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE On West Saanich road, about eight mile from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Owner. 87 Third street, Victoria.

W. J. HANNA,
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming
PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, 4 doors n.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS

Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy25 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S. oc19

ST. ANDREWS & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.

Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)

The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fe13 s,m,t&w 1y]

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.

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✠ Gilt Edge Hams ✠ And Dried Beef

R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Wednesday, March 14.

America's Comic Actor

JOHN T. KELLY,

In his Funny Play

McFEE OF DUBLIN.

Funny Comedians, Merry Soubrettes, Sweet Singers, Graceful Dancers.

ALL NEW THIS SEASON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

... SONS OF ERIN GRAND ...

Concert

Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to be held in Victoria Theatre on

SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1894,

Commencing at 8 p. m.

THE SERVICES OF

MR. EVAN-THOMAS,

(Late of the Carl Rosa Opera Company), have been secured, together with the best local talent including the Ladies' String Orchestra.

ADMISSION—Reserved seats, 75c; unreserved seats, 50c; gallery, 25c.

Tickets can be had at Jamieson's book store, or at Messrs. Flint & Prosser's, 18 Broad street. mar12 6t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A parlor and housemaid. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to Mrs. Dupont, Stadacona. mar 12-3t

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. jesm&w

FOR SALE.

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-t f

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A small Yorkshire terrier bitch. Finder will be rewarded on returning her to L. T. Dupont, Stadacona. mar12-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—To buy a strong express or delivery wagon, cheap for cash. 10 and 11 City Market. mar13-2t

LATEST SYSTEM of Dressmaking still taught and dresses fitted at 98 Yates St. Ladies taught at home. Agents wanted. mar12-1w

LADIES, now is the time to start housecleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc.17

John Mitchell, Market.

FRESH KILLED MUTTON.—
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb.
Free delivery. fe26-1m

Everything depends upon the one word

JOHNSTON'S

If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is

Johnston's Fluid Beef

☞Take No Other.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

English Tobaccos

25 CENT PACKET,

MORRIS',

Colonist Block.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

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At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

TALK OF INDUSTRIES.

Several letters have been written to the papers on the advisability of establishing new industries in Victoria, or restoring industries that are for the moment dead. One writer in the morning paper goes the length of saying:—"It is indeed sad beyond measure to pass along the principal streets of Victoria and see group after group of idle men and ponder upon the loss and misery inseparable from such a state of things, affecting all in a greater or less degree, from the toiler with his family to support, the tradesman, the city treasury, to the government of the province. That such a state of things is possible in this young country with its vast resources, capable of supplying in abundance raw materials of various kinds capable of profitable manufacture, reflects upon the intelligence and honesty of purpose of all alike." No one can doubt that an increase of industrial establishments would be a good thing for the whole city, as well as for the unemployed, but we come in contact with the law that industries can flourish only when there is a demand for their products, and the presence of a demand pre-supposes the presence of a population. If there is an unsatisfied demand for any class of industrial product for which the city or the province furnishes facilities at present unused, then indeed reproach is cast upon our people. That indeed is the case with regard to farm produce, and it may be the case also with regard to other industrial products. With that possibility in view, it would seem only rational to canvass the field thoroughly in order to ascertain the truth. But it is a very evident fact that the great obstacle in the way of all B. C. industries is the scarcity of population and the many miles of blank space left on our map. Once this trouble is remedied and the means of transportation improved, the road will be cleared for industrial progress. But, in the meantime, what is the matter with the N. P., with which this province is so much in love that it sends six men to Otawa in its support? The government's fiscal policy is supposed to act like the wand of a magician and bring forth industries in all places, no matter whether the surrounding conditions are suitable or unsuitable. Is the N. P. dead, or is it only sleeping, that we should now be hearing the plaints of the unemployed and the noise of falling commercial structures? If matters do not mend soon the people may begin to doubt as to the efficacy of the Tory nostrum.

AN AWKWARD SITUATION

The ratification of the French treaty will not be the least troublesome question to come up at Ottawa this session. Public sentiment in Canada is very much against the treaty, and the government would like to find a way to avoid its ratification. According to an Ottawa dispatch, the treaty binds Canada to reduce the duties on wines by 30 per cent.; on nuts, plums and prunes by one-third, and on castile soap by one-half. On the basis of imports these articles in 1893, as shown by the trade returns, the direct loss to Canada's revenue, would be, on champagne and sparkling wines, $50,350; on non-sparkling wines, $112,500; on nuts, $36,200; on plums and prunes, $4,700, and on soap, $3,350; a total loss of $206,980. The loss to France of revenue on the basis of imports of 1892 was stated by Hon. G. E. Foster to be $53,000 or a net balance against Canada of $153,000 in round figures. Apart from the loss of revenue, the treaty has met with the hostility of the wine-makers, the temperance people and the fruit-growers in the east, while it has no feature that is particularly pleasing to any large class. It has no friends, in fact, and the ministers would like to kick it out. But this they cannot very well do, since the treaty is practically their own executive act, negotiated under their authority by Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper. Its rejection would seriously offend France and compromise Great Britain, not to speak of the two negotiators. Besides, it is very distinctly stated that the ministers were kept informed of what the negotiators were doing, so they have no excuse left on the ground of ignorance. Very seldom does a ministry get itself into so awkward a position by carelessness or stupidity, or both. And a ministry that prides itself on the possession of large brains, too!

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The premier was in a very peculiar mood yesterday. He spoke in the most pitiful way of the sorrow of his heart and the manner in which he grieved for the opposition. It looked very much as though he would have liked to shed tears, so grieved was he. But the most laughable portion of his little speech was when he said he felt really ashamed of the opposition. Just imagine Mr. Davie being ashamed of anything. Those who do not know him might have thought he really meant what he said, but of course to those who do know him the idea of Mr. Davie having any sense of shame is a most laughable farce. Then he told the house that certain members of the opposition advocate single tax for the purpose of gaining a little strength. Why, it is only a few weeks since he himself told the single tax men, at a public meeting, that he was in accord with their views. It is true that he attempted to modify that remark after the speech had appeared in cold print, but it still remains a fact that he said he was in accord with some of the principles of single tax. Did he do this just to try and gain a little strength?

The government have this session refused to answer many questions, and given the most evasive answers to many others asked by the members of the opposition. Mr. Davie will shortly be called upon to explain from the platform what he has done during his term. Perhaps he will then find that the public will not stand any tampering with the questions that they may ask him.

It is painfully apparent that the government wished the house to endorse its Nakusp and Slocan railway arrangement without the necessary information on the subject being laid before it. There does not seem to be any good reason why all the papers the premier volunteered, and all he has so far submitted under pressure, should not have been brought down weeks ago, in order that they might be fully sifted. It has been like pulling teeth to secure any small pieces of information from the government on this subject, and even now there are certain details withheld, as shown by the discussion yesterday, and particularly by Mr. Sword's very definite questions. Why all this hesitancy?

THE CHINESE.

To the Editor:—If Capt. H. J. Robertson, of Moresby Island, can only be induced to write a few more letters on the "Chinese question"—though there is very little about that question in his letter in yesterday's Times—he will, I think, furnish the very best proof that many of his assertions concerning the Chinese and missionary work among them are made without a due regard to exact truth, and will have a result he did not anticipate, namely the creating an interest in missions among some who have hitherto been somewhat indifferent to that subject. I await his future letters with interest.

Just now, I have only time to try and settle a question of veracity. He says that my statement that "there were 25,000 French soldiers in Annam," is not true. He writes to you and says, "From the best authority there has never at any time been 15,000 soldiers in the empire of Annam." I do not know what he would consider "the best authority." I wrote from my recollection of what I read in the English papers in China at that time, but now, I read in "The Annual Cyclopedia," new series, vol. X, 1885, p. 26, "The French army in Tonquin was now 25,000 strong." P. 30, "The French army in Tonquin numbered at this time 35,000 men." From this it will be seen that H.J.R. only needs rope enough and he will hang himself. Yours truly,

C. A. COLMAN.
214 Pandora avenue, March 14, 1894.

WHO IS DOING THIS.

To the Editor: It would be interesting to the public to know who is manipulating the proposition to double the land qualifications for mayor and aldermen in the legislature. Some of the members of the legislative committee of the city council disclaim any knowledge of the clauses. The member whose name appears on the bill introduced into the legislature avers that the idea is none of his. Now then, who is doing this? Has there been any general demand among the people for the change, and if not who is the person who is so anxious to limit the number of available candidates for aldermen, and especially for mayor? If the franchise for municipal voters were too liberal I could understand the raising of the property qualification for voters. But it seems the idea is merely to provide that only a very few among these voters shall be eligible for seats at the city council. Who is responsible?

RATEPAYER.

Their Pastor a Murderer.

Birmingham, Ala., March 12.—William Hunt, alias Rev. Wm. Thompson, in charge of the Methodist church at East Birmingham, was arrested near the close of his sermon by a policeman in plain clothes, and will be taken back to Jackson, Mich., where he will serve out a life sentence imposed on him five years ago for the murder of a brother minister in his pulpit while preaching to a large congregation. The cause of the killing was the appointment of the murdered man as pastor. Hunt was sent to the penitentiary for life, but soon made his escape. He came here about two years ago, calling himself Rev. William Thompson, assisting in quite a number of revivals, proving himself quite an earnest exhorter and preacher. His congregation was horrified at his arrest, and can hardly believe that their pastor was guilty of the crime alleged. He is in jail to-night, and will be taken to the Mississippi penitentiary at once.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Alexander Cowen is out on bail to appear at the Winnipeg assizes to answer charges of personation at the election for the Dominion parliament. Cowen, it is alleged, voted once in the name of one Hough, who died some years ago in Ontario, and was detected in the act of voting the second time under another name.

William Lockeridge, of Brandon, has pleaded guilty to the raising of bank bills, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. His brother will stand his trial.

The Lethbridge coal mine strike has terminated, the company and the men having arrived at a settlement.

The friends of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Royal are urging that Col. Scott, collector of customs at Winnipeg, be superannuated and the place given to ex-Governor Royal.

Manganese shipped from Albert county, N. B., brings $80 per ton and averages 92 per cent.

Drainage to the amount of $50,000 is to be done this summer in the vicinity of Lambton.

Gillies Bros., lumbermen, of Carleton Place, have 500 men in camps on the Temiscamingue.

John Scully, a resident of Toronto for the past forty years, during thirty-eight of which he was an official in the asylum, is dead.

The crown and defence have served summonses on all the witnesses intended to be called in the trial of McWhirrell at Brampton next week, on a charge of having murdered Mr. and Mrs. Williams. It is said that more than forty witnesses altogether will be called. The defence have left no stone unturned to procure evidence in favor of the accused, and they claim that the last link of a complete chain showing McWhirrells innocence has now been forged.

From the revised statement of Robert McCallum, engineer of public works on the railways of Ontario, it appears there were completed prior to confederation 1,447.50 miles of railway; since confederation, 4,659.20 miles, and at present under construction there are 1,232.70 miles.

Henry W. Allan, a private banker and merchant of Essex Centre, who sold out to Forsyth & Grant, has got a settlement at 60 cents on the dollar. The liabilities amounted to $50,000.

T. D. Williams & Co., dry goods merchants, of Guelph, have effected a settlement at 60 cents on the dollar. The liabilities amount to about $60,000.

The Mediterranean fruit sales at Montreal this year will be larger than usual. Reports from the fruit districts state that the orange and lemon crops are heavy.

At the Toronto police court J. A. Morrison, a real estate agent, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining from John Kirk $2,000 by falsely representing that a quantity of bush land worth $9 was worth the larger sum.

Seventy Years of Irish Life.

Mr. W. R. Le Fanu, an Irishman, who tells us that he is within a few years of eighty, has recently put forth a book which might appropriately have been called "Seventy Years of Irish Jokes," so full is it of amusing reminiscences. Many of the bulls and witticisms and practical jokes are familiar to many on both sides of the Atlantic—even Sir Boyle Roche's bird makes its appearance—but Irish bulls enjoy perpetual youth and can be enjoyed, however old acquaintances they may be.

In a brief preface Mr. Le Fanu makes an appeal to the mercy of a "generous public" by informing his readers that this is his "first and only book;" but this appeal is little needed, for his airy record is brightly written, easy to read, very easy to understand, and conceived in a vein of cheerful good humor which is sure to hit the public taste, even in a pessimistic age. Mr. W. R. Le Fanu was born in 1816, and ten years later his father was appointed Dean of Emly and Rector of Abington in the county of Limerick. The two boys, Joseph Sheridan and our author, were brought up in the heart of Ireland and amid the wittiest of peasantry. One of his anecdotes is that of a wild dependent whom Mr. Le Fanu helped to emigrate, and who expressed his gratitude in the following characteristic letter:

"Honored Sir,—God bless you for what you sent me. If I gets on I'll send as much back; but if I dies, plaze God I'll meet you in the Lizzum fields and pay your honor there. But any way, you always have the prayers of your humble servant, Michael Brien. P.S.—Is there any one here that has ever done anything to injure or offend you, that your honor would like anything done to? I'd like to do something for your honor before I goes, to show how thankful I am."

Our author has some thrusts at medical practitioners. Thus, when a gentleman asked a country lad who attended his father in his last illness, "Ah, sir," said the boy, "my poor father wouldn't have a doctor; he always used to say he'd like to die a natural death;" while Dr. Nedley, the physician to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, told Mr. Le Fanu that he once heard a voice from the crowd cry out, "Three cheers for Dr. Nedley! He killed more policemen than ever the Fenians did!"

In the place where Mr. Le Fanu lived in his youth, there were frequent and deplorable "battles of the buryings," which occurred when two funerals were held on the same day and had their origin in the strange superstition that the last person buried in a churchyard has, in addition to other troubles, to carry water to allay the thirst (in Purgatory) of all those previously buried there. As this duty was supposed to involve much walking, peasants often put boots into the coffins of their deceased relatives, one farmer going the length of enclosing two pairs along with his wife.

The Irish mind has a quick scent for a political allusion:

"Some pikes which had been found concealed were exhibited at a Conservative meeting in Dublin. Some one cried out, 'A groan for the pikes!' A voice from the crowd replied, 'A bloody end to them!'"

"Anything suggests politics. My father told me that at a theatre in Dublin, shortly after the union, when a well known actress was singing a favorite song, the refrain of which was 'My heart goes pit-a-pat, pit-a-pat,' a man from the gallery cried, 'A groan for Pitt, and cheer for Pat!'"

Every one who knows the ready wit of an Irish crowd will believe these stories. A laughable tale, too, is that of Father Prout—the real Father Prout, from whom Father Frank Mahoney took his nom de guerre—who went to Rome to buy an altarpiece which had been subscribed for by his flock. Another priest, Father Rufus, piloted him to all the dealers and artists he knew of, but nothing suitable was discovered.

"A few days after Prout called again to say he had found exactly what he wanted; but, before buying it, he would like Father Rufus to see it and give his opinion. When he saw it he exclaimed, 'Why, man, that's a Diana!' 'I don't care what it is,' said Prout, 'it's lovely, and I shall have it; these chaps of mine at Ardnegehy will never know the difference.'"

Father Rufus appears in many of Mr. Le Fanu's good stories.

"A poor Italian organ-grinder, weary after a long walk, asked a peasant whom he met near Carrigtuohill how far he was from Cork. 'Just four miles,' was the answer. 'What do you mean,' said Father Rufus who happened to pass at the time, 'by deceiving the poor fellow? You know well enough that it's eight long miles.' 'Sure, your reverence,' said the other, 'I seen the poor boy was tired, and I wanted to keep his courage up. If he heard your reverence—but I'm plazed to think he didn't—he'd be downhearted entirely.'"

It might not be thought, however, that Mr. Le Fanu is a mere jester. He can be wise as well as witty, and deserving attention are his generalizations at the close of the volume, based on the experiences of a long life, spent in constant contact, professional and social, with every class in the country. He does not believe in home rule, but, being untinged by pessimism, he sees no reason to despair of his country.

Carbonic Acid in Air.

A paper on the value of determinations of the proportion of carbonic acid in air as a measure of the efficiency of ventilation has been contributed to the Journal of the American Chemical Society by Mr. E. H. Richards, who states that for the past nine years the laboratory of sanitary chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has had exceptional opportunities for investigating this subject, because the Walker building is mechanically ventilated under the direction of an expert, and is fully controlled by the engineer, who has records for all these years of the quantity and temperature of the air supplied to each room, and of the temperature of these rooms taken four times a day. During these nine years, some 5000 determinations of the carbonic acid have been made in these rooms by 200 students. Many problems arising out of these circumstances have been studied and reported upon; but the net gain of knowledge appears to be meagre. The outer air surrounding the institute shows an ordinary proportion of from 3.7 to 4.2 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 parts of air. The air in the empty rooms shows a rise of carbonic acid of about 0.5 parts, due to decomposition of organic matter present in the flues, the floors and the walls. The air of the building in general, of the halls, reading rooms, etc., which are open, and in which people are constantly moving about, is maintained at about 5 parts as an average of all tests for eight years. The air of most of the lecture rooms has contained from 6 to 8 parts; rising to ten or twelve parts for the large and more crowded rooms, according to the state of the weather outside. From this experience, it would appear that the students can work well in a clean room with about 7 parts in 10,000 of carbonic acid. Much more than this causes dullness; and anything over 13 parts is an almost insuperable obstacle to the full acquisition of knowledge by the classes.

Occluded Gases in Coal.

Mr. W. McConnell, of the Durham (England) College of Science, has been studying the gases occluded in the coal found in a number of the collieries in the Durham field. The coal is bituminous and used for gas and steam. Mr. McConnell put the coal into a glass apparatus which was heated in a bath to a temperature of from 100 to 480 degrees. From this the occluded gases were pumped into a holder and afterwards analyzed and measured. From one colliery the coal was found to contain occluded free hydrogen, marsh gas, ethane, and other members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons as far as pentane. Crushing it to powder and subjecting it to a temperature of 180 degrees under produced pressure, it still retained free oxygen, the higher members of the paraffin series, and a less quantity of olefines in the occluded state. The experiments seem to indicate clearly that the coal dust is readily ignited because of its retention of the occluded hydrocarbons.

THE CURTAIN.

BEFORE.

A thrill of rapturous applause,
 From every row ascending;
The actor gives a gracious pause
 To those before low bending.
Admired of all the ladies rare—
 What compliments they utter!
How many hearts amid the fair
 Are now set in a flutter?

The play goes on, the curtain falls
 Upon the act of splendor;
Each heart emotional recalls
 Its incidents so tender.
Oh, sweet the glamor of the scene,
 With nothing coarse to break it!
Imagination rules serene,
 And fancy's what we make it.

BEHIND.

The leading lady, just deceased,
 Has got a fit of laughter;
The leading man, from toil released,
 A sandwich has sent after.
The pasteboard rocks are put aside,
 The lovely sylphs are yawning;
The dancing girls in plain clothes hide,
 No beaux around them fawning.

The funny men are scowling now,
 And he who gold dust scattered
Upon the scene with happy brow,
 Looks doleful now and shattered.
And so it is throughout the days
 Of this our life uncertain;
To view it truly, you must gaze
 On both sides of the curtain.

—New York Clipper.

Paul Jones en Route.

New Haven, Conn., March 12.—"Paul Jones" came here yesterday from New York. He sold cigars for the Hotel Monopole and the case was soon emptied. He had to make good a counterfeit $2 bill he took in. He also sold his photographs and received a small fee for every handshake. A photographer applied to him to accompany him on his trip and take pictures at "Jones'" expense. Patent medicine agents have made him numerous propositions. "Jones" is selling a mechanical rat. When he went to the room of a Yale senior he found it vacant save for a big bull-dog, which made a rush at him. "Jones" turned his mechanical rat loose and escaped while the dog went after it. The Yale students have offered him 50 cents a shine for shining their shoes on the campus, and he has accepted. To-morrow he will spar with one of Yale's middleweights.

Elegant Toilet Soaps

HELIOTROPE OATMEAL

25c. a cake; 50c a box (3 cakes)
See our window.

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—"Carpet Sale" still going on at Weiler Bros., and we have again "Great Bargains" to offer "Bargain Seekers." Weiler Bros.

—The school election yesterday led to a land office business in revenue tax receipts. Tax Collector Carter disposed of 66 during the day.

—Seven hundred cubic feet of the fireproof concrete to be used under the tile flooring of the parliament buildings has been prepared by Mr. Drake.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—The battalion band now furnishes music each evening for the physical exercise with arms which concludes the drill of the B. C. B. G. A. It increases the interest and attractiveness of the drill and interest.

—To Lease—10 acres of land adjoining the city boundaries will be leased for a term of years in consideration of the provincial taxes being paid and the land cultivated. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., met last evening when an instrumental programme was well rendered. The attendance was good. Triumph lodge of Esquimalt is to entertain and officer Perseverance lodge next Tuesday evening.

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church have elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, A. L. Campbell; 1st Vice-President, A. Charlton; 2nd Vice-President, Miss L. Dunnington; 3rd Vice-President, J. H. Siddall; 4th Vice-President, Mrs. Siddall; Secretary, E. Whittington; Treasurer, Mr. Cline; Organist, Miss Watchorn.

—Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the legislature entertained the following gentlemen at dinner last evening: Major Muirhead, Captain McCallum, Captain A. W. Jones, A. C. Flumerfelt, Lieut. Templar, Lieut. Barnes, Hon. Theo. Davie, Henry Croft, M. P. P., J. M. Kellie, M. P. P., J. W. Horne, M. P. P., C. C. McKenzie, M. P. P., Thornton Fell, Dr. T. J. Jones, R. E. Gosnell, F. M. Rattenbury, E. Raynes Reed, A. B. Gray and W. F. Bullen.

—The programme for the invitation smoking concert to be given this evening by Occidental lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., is as follows: Pianoforte solo, M. J. Burrill; song, J. Monro; recitation, Mr. Davidson; song, W. Porter; address, Dr. M. S. Wade; song (comic), W. Wallace; banjo solo, Mr. Lawrie; song, Mr. Perfect; song, Ross Monro; song (comic), Mr. Porter; address, A. M. Muir; song (comic), W. Wallace; accompanist, J. Burrill; God Save the Queen.

—No. 1 Company, B. C. B. G. A., held its regular weekly drill last night. After the drill an impromptu concert took place. Sergeant-Major Anderson was master of ceremonies and under his direction the following programme was given: Cornet solo, Trumpeter Maynard; songs, Company Sergeant-Major Anderson, Quartermaster-Sergeant Muir, Lieutenant Monro, Mr. Ball, Gunners Munroe, Quigley and Scott, Mr. Jamieson and Battalion Sergeant-Major Mulcahy; mouth organ selections, Gunner Wilson; song, Bombardier Handley; cornet solo, Gunner Maynard; song, Gunner Wilkerson. The accompanist was Sergeant Keith Middleton. A number of members of the other companies were present. Coffee and cake was served during the evening.

—The order of service for the organ recital and song service to be held this evening at St. James: Opening voluntary, "Grand Choevur," T. Salome; special Psalm, CXLV; Magnificat, Elliot; anthem, "Call to Remembrance," V. Novello; hymn 193; organ selection, allegretto, Lefebure-Wely; duet, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Wootton, "Love Divine," Stainer; solo, E. V. Risch, "Forever with the Lord," Gounod; organ selection, "Melody," T. Salome; duet, Mrs. Russell and Mr. Jay, "Crucifix," Faure; solo, Mrs. Mackenzie, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," Handel; Hymn 24; Amen, Stainer; closing voluntary, "Grand Offertoire," E. Batiste.

The organ selections will be given by James Bridgman and the service and accompaniments will be taken by Messrs. Middleton and Haines. The choir has been specially augmented.

—There will be a meeting of the school board Monday night.

—During February the B. C. Benevolent Society paid out $375.65 for charity.

—A letter from San Francisco brings word that Chief of Police Sheppard is improving in health.

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—Our new carpets for the spring trade have just arrived. Choice colorings and designs. Weiler Bros.

—The funeral of the late Captain Wm. Pettit took place this afternoon from the family residence, Fernwood road.

—The Young Men's Institute gave a card party last evening in the club rooms. There was a good attendance and all had a very enjoyable time.

—The annual meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club will be held on Friday evening next, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock sharp, in the B. C. Pioneer Hall, Broad street.

—Those who wish to enjoy a panorama of historical events by a master painter will do well to attend the lecture of Rev. S. Cleaver, B. A., in the James Bay Methodist school room this evening.

—A general meeting of the Sons of Erin will be held this evening in Pioneer Hall. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The concert committee will submit their programme to the meeting.

—The Y. W. C. T. U. will hold its usual fortnightly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in Temperance hall. The W. C. T. U. will hold a "Mothers' Meeting" in Temperance Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, led by Mrs. David Spencer.

—There were 200 coolies on the Empress of India yesterday who are on their way to the West Indies. They are under contract to go to work on plantations there. They go east over the C. P. R. and will go by steamer direct to the islands.

—Mrs. Perry, of this city, one of the passengers on the steamship City of Puebla, returned home on the City of Kingston this morning. The majority of the passengers remained on the Puebla and will go down on the steamship Walla Walla.

—At the auction sale to-morrow by George Byrnes a carload of paper bags and a quantity of wrapping paper will be offered. Grocers and milliners, and every trade using wrapping paper, is interested in this sale. At the same time a quantity of unclaimed baggage will be put up to the highest bidders, and it is just possible that some purchaser may draw a prize. Sale at Mr. Byrnes' salesroo, Wharf street, beginning at 11 a.m. Get there.

—A novel scenic setting is shown in "McFee of Dublin," which is to be presented at the Victoria Theatre to-night by John T. Kelly. It represents a view on the Hudson river, picturesque and pretty, with the oddly fantastic residences of Lord McFee and Adelaide Wagner, the opera queen, in the foreground. During the first act a yacht under full sail passes down the river with a party of gay summer tourists aboard, in full view of the audience, and the effect is inspiring.

—The steamer Walla Walla which sails this evening for California will take the passengers that were on board the disabled steamer City of Puebla. The cabin passengers booked to go south by the Walla Walla exclusive of the Puebla's passengers are: W. E. Drake, E. G. Anderson, T. S. Gore, Mrs. H. C. Halfpenny, Mrs. W. J. Quinlan, F. M. Black, William Craft and wife, Mrs. T. S. Gore, B. J. Short, M. Dean, W. Dugan, S. Sea, jr., F. A. Gowen, M. Connelly, A. Munn, Fred Steel, Mrs. E. Perry and child.

—E. A. Jordan, police magistrate of Vancouver, to Miss Nellie Withrow of this city, are to be married this evening at 5 o'clock at St. John's church by Rev. P. Jenns. J. M. O'Brien, of the Vancouver World, and R. W. Armstrong, also of Vancouver, have undertaken the duties that devolve on the groomsmen. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss G. Withrow and Miss L. Staples. The newly married couple will leave this city by the steamer Walla Walla for California where they will spend their honeymoon.

—An inquest was held at South Saanich yesterday by Coroner Hasell to examine into the death of the infant daughter of Joseph Walker, who was accidentally shot on Saturday. Provincial Constable Hutcheson represented the crown and summoned the following jury: William Thompson, foreman; Rev. F. G. Christmas, Richard Thompson, Richard Ewart, William Tolmie and Arthur Reynerd. The only witnesses were the bereaved parents who stated the facts as had already been published. The jury returned a verdict that the child came to her death by accidental gun shot wounds inflicted by her father.

—All persons assessed for real estate within the city will be entitled to vote upon the electric light loan by-law on Tuesday next. In the event of the by-law passing it is proposed to spend the money approximately as follows

Five boilers of 400 horse power and engine (portable Corless) 325 horse power	$14,000
Lining poles, etc	11,000
Dynamos	6,000
Lamps	5,000
Leaving balance for site, building, superintendence, discount on debentures, etc	19,000
	$55,000

This will leave a large reserve for boiler, engine and dynamo power to allow for future extensions.

—Millinery opening Saturday, March 17th, with all the newest and latest novelties of the day at Stevens & Jenkins, 111 Douglas street.

—There must have been 100 Chinamen in police court this morning when the hearing of Lem Gok charged with assaulting Law Goen was called. Lem was convicted and bound over to keep the peace for six months. William Bense, who stole a watch from a Chinaman at 19 Courtney street, was convicted of petit larceny and given a month in jail.

The only other business transacted at the special meeting of the city council yesterday aside from the election of Street Commissioner James Wilson was to authorize the city barristers to draw the papers for the exchange of property at Oak Bay avenue and Cadboro bay road between the city and Dr. Morrison. The doctor is to receive $100 in addition to the property which the city gives for his.

—The report that Henry Saunders had resigned as school trustee is not correct. Mr. Hayward, chairman of the school trustees, said this morning that Mr. Saunders had tendered his resignation but he had looked up the act and found to his satisfaction that he was in no way disqualified to hold office. There the matter will probably end unless some ratepayer should get the courts to pass upon the alleged technicality against his standing as a trustee.

—Thomas Addison, Victor Croade, W. Kibble, James Bealing, four marines on H. M. S. Pheasant, took charge of an Esquimalt tramcar yesterday and ran it pretty much to suit themselves. They abused the conductor and motorneer, used vile language to the passengers, damaged the car and had a good time generally. They were summoned to-day and in provincial police court before Stipendiary Magistrate Macrae to-morrow afternoon they will have an opportunity to explain.

MARINE NEWS.

The Florence M. Smith Puts in at Pernambuco for Repairs.

Capt. Kelly, who returned from the east last night, purchased while in Nova Scotia the schooner Florence M. Smith, which is now on her way up the coast. She put into Pernambuco on January 8th for repairs, having encountered very severe weather in the Atlantic during which she lost some of her rigging including the iron work forward. She sailed from Pernambuco on the 11th for Victoria. The Smith is not a fancy schooner, but she is a fast and useful one. The capacity is 200 tons, so when there is no sealing to be done she can go into the coasting business.

The schooner E. B. Marvin arrived at Yokohama on March 1st. She had bad weather during the trip across the Pacific losing one of her topmasts. Several of her boats were smashed.

The steamer Coquitlam is to be used in conveying stone from Haddington island for the new parliament buildings. She will be commanded by Capt. McCoskrie of the steam schooner Mischief.

The steamer Umatilla arrived from San Francisco last night, bringing 60 tons of freight and 36 passengers for Victoria.

The Danube sails for the north on the 20th.

The Empress of India left for Vancouver at 11 o'clock last night.

The Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma is due here from Yokohama on 24th March.

America Photographed.

A second lot of Part One of America Photographed was received from the publishers this morning, and the work of filling orders was at once commenced. The coupon for Part One will be withdrawn on Saturday, so that subscribers who have not yet started on the tour of America have only a few days left in which to buy the ticket for the first stage of the journey. The trip, once fairly started, will be made rapidly and without stoppages. Cut out the coupon and begin the journey now.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

Foreign News.

Berlin, March 12.—Chancellor Caprivi to-day submitted to the bundesrath a proposal for the coinage of 11,000,000 marks in five-mark pieces, 7,000,000 marks in two-mark pieces and 4,000,000 in one-mark pieces. The proposal is made as a result of the increased demand for such coins and from the fact that silver coinage has fallen 22,000,000 marks below the authorized limit.

Washington, March 14.—The house passed two bills to-day; one for the relief of Brigadier-General Crook from two New Mexico judgments against him, and the other to lend the Columbian caravels to the Red Cross association.

PERSONAL.

D. McGillivray, of Sumas, is at the Orfental.

S. M. Okell returned from England yesterday.

Dr. Turnbull, R. N., and family are at the Dallas.

H. Hutchinson, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

C. E. Peabody, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

M. King returned from Portland this morning.

Capt. Kelly returned from Nova Scotia last night.

T. G. Moody, jr., returned from Toronto last evening.

A. M. Ross and wife, Juneau, Alaska, are at the Driard.

J. M. O'Brien, of the Vancouver World, is in the city.

Mrs. W. J. Quinlan leaves for San Francisco to-night.

C. E. Renouf returned last evening from a visit to California.

Jas. Dunsmuir returned from San Francisco on the Umatilla.

Superintendent H. Abbott, of the C. P. R., has returned home.

Wm. Croft and wife will be passengers for San Francisco this evening.

Wm. McIntyre, one of the proprietors of the Tacoma News, is in the city.

E. G. Anderson is among the Victorians who leave for San Francisco to-night.

P. C. Dunlevy and J. H. Brownlee returned from Port Townsend this morning.

B. J. Short, of Vancouver, is at the Orfental. He leaves for San Francisco this evening.

Medical Health Officer Dr. George Duncan is confined to his bed with congestion of the lungs.

There is a large party of Vancouverites at the Driard. They are D. McGillivray and wife, G. Burns, jr., W. E. Drake, W. Garden, G. M. Leishman, A. McQueen, G. A. Jordan, J. M. O'Brien, Dr. McGuigan, R. W. Armstrong, and R. C. Campbell-Johnston and wife.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—

Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

Another Record Broken.

Edward Currier and Richard Wallace, convicted of vagrancy a week ago, appeared in police court this morning for sentence. Acting Chief Walker reported that Currier had gone to work and that both were seeking to mend their ways. Magistrate Macrae said he was pleased to hear that but as they were convicted he would have to sentence them, and ordered that they be imprisoned until the rising of the court. That was the last case for the day and inside of a minute Clerk Pope announced the adjournment of court. There ended the shortest term of imprisonment ever served by two offenders of the law in the world.

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

The majority of Cereal foods for infants require cow's milk to prepare them for use. This is a great disadvantage, owing to the danger of milk becoming contaminated and unfit for an infant to use.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS,

is complete in itself, requiring only the addition of water.

It is a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased
Feb. 12-30t

Mantle and Millinery OPENING

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
March 15th, 16th and 17th.

OUR STOCK of Mantles and Millinery having arrived, we take pleasure in inviting you to inspect them. The styles and designs are all new and very pretty.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT—The latest styles in French, English and American Pattern Hats, Toques and Bonnets. A great variety of Ribbons, Flowers and Ornaments. Latest novelties in Trimmings.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT—In this department we are showing some very stylish **Jackets and Capes**, very latest styles to be had. The capes for this season are very pretty and stylish.

A very nice line of Children's Reefers.
A nice selection of Blouses, new styles.
The New Serpentine Waist.
The New Habite Shirt.

MANCHESTER HOUSE,
88 Yates Street.

We Are Selling

Ladies' French Button Boots (Can's). These Boots were $6.50, but we are now selling them at

$4.50.

A. B. Erskine,
.....Corner Government and Johnson Street.

PROCRASTINATION

IS STILL THE

=Thief =of =Time= Day= by Day=

It steals the profits of the man who waits to advertise until to-morrow.

Cameron

Never waits till to-morrow, but advertises bargains to-day and every day.

Bargains To-Day

In Men's and Boys' Print Shirts and Underwear.

Try Cameron's plan, and don't wait until to-morrow, but secure your bargains to-day.

55 Johnson Street.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Pandora St., Near Government.

mr 2-1mo

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 1 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of next week as this cupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part One will be lost.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

LUCY ROSS,

The Sequel to "A Mysterious Pair."

BY ALICK BEGG.

The papers which Dennis the miner left with the merchant in Victoria, whom we will name Mr. Roland, were indeed of deep interest to him. One document in particular contained information of a nature which caused him to look forward with keen expectation to the day when the young lady named therein would present herself in fulfilment of the promise made by Dennis. The purport of the document, which was fully corroborated by the other papers accompanying it, was as follows:

Two brothers named Ross lived with their parents in a small town in the north of Scotland, and were inseparable companions until the elder at the age of nineteen joined the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and went out to the Northwest, where for several years he was stationed at one of the inland trading posts. Then he was removed to British Columbia, where he remained for some time as an officer of the company. Eventually he left the service and returned to his parents' home in Scotland, but the quiet, even routine of life in the Old Country after spending so many years in the Northwest as a fur trader did not suit him, and he resolved to return to British Columbia.

While at home in Scotland he learned that his younger brother had gone to sea, and for years nothing had been heard from him. It may seem strange that he did not hear of this sooner, but the fact is he had, like many another, neglected his correspondence while in the Northwest, and had not communicated with his Scotch relatives for a number of years.

Returning, then, to British Columbia, he located in Victoria and entered into business there. While in the Hudson's Bay Company's service he had managed to accumulate a considerable sum of money, and with this he succeeded in building up for himself a large and lucrative trade. Indeed he became one of the foremost men in the place, and being strictly honorable and straightforward in his dealings he won the respect and confidence of the community.

At this stage we will leave him and turn our attention to the younger brother. During one of his voyages in a ship engaged in the timber trade of the St. Lawrence while lying at Quebec taking in cargo he heard of the Cariboo gold mines and the fortunes awaiting those who would go there. The craze to speedily acquire wealth took possession of him and caused him to desert his ship. Hearing of a party then forming to go overland to the Pacific, he resolved to join it, and succeeded in doing so. Fortunately he had enough money to pay his way and pay for the necessary supplies for his long journey, and on arriving at Fort Garry he joined one of the five parties which left there in 1862 to go across the plains.

The party of which the younger Ross was a member met with serious misfortunes during the trip while endeavoring to reach the Pacific side of the mountains. At "Tete Jaune Cache" they resolved to cut their way directly overland across the country to Cariboo. But after proceeding some distance they were forced to abandon the idea of land travelling, and after killing their oxen and turning their horses loose to take care of themselves they constructed rafts and floated down the Thompson river. At Murchison's one of the rafts was wrecked and a number of the men drowned, but Ross, who happened to be on it, managed to escape, and finally with the survivors of the party reached Kamloops in safety.

On arriving at Cariboo he at once began mining operations with the little money which remained, and from the start he was fortunate. But as wealth increased he became dissolute and careless in his habits and began to drink heavily. All thought of leaving the country and rejoining his friends in Scotland seemed to desert him. Meeting with a young girl, the daughter of a trader in Cariboo, he married her. Then in addition to his mining operations he opened a store, and in conjunction with it kept a sort of tavern or boarding-house for miners or travellers.

His marriage, however, did not check his drinking habits, and the presence of a bar in his house, where liquors were sold, only tended to make matters worse. His wife was a good woman, and did her best to keep the house going and make it comfortable for her husband and his guests, but it was a sore trial to her to see him going to ruin physically and mentally, as undoubtedly he was.

About this time a young man came to live as a boarder with Ross and his wife. A kind-hearted, well-disposed young fellow, he soon became a favorite, and was a great help to Mrs. Ross when her husband through drink became incapable of looking after the business of the house. At such times the boarder would attend to matters connected with the store and the bar and make himself so useful that the unhappy wife began to depend more upon him than upon her husband for assistance.

The young man, who was no other than Dennis, continued in this way for some months, when one evening he had an altercation with a drunken miner who at the time was bent upon making a disturbance in the house. His words soon led to blows, in the course of which the drunken man drew his knife and stabbed Dennis in the side. The wound was a severe one, and for some time it was doubtful whether Dennis would live. But through the attention and skilful nursing of Mrs. Ross he finally recovered. No mother could have watched over him more tenderly than she, and when he arose from his sick bed he felt indeed that he owed his life to her.

The one, however, who showed the greatest delight at seeing Dennis moving about the house after his illness was little Lucy Ross, the daughter of his landlady. A perfect wee fairy, with long flaxen hair, she resembled her father more than her mother, and so beautiful and winning was she that every miner in the neighborhood adored her and looked upon her as his especial pet. But Dennis was her prime favorite, and when he was present no one could coax her from his side—only her mother. It was a bright day, then, for Lucy when Dennis was able once more to take her upon his knee and fondle her.

Ross himself entertained the most friendly feeling towards his young guest, and more than once offered to take him as a partner in the business, but for some reason Dennis would never entertain the idea.

Not long after this Mrs. Ross became very ill, and after some weeks of suffering gradually sank until all hope of her recovery was abandoned. It was during this period that the services of Dennis became invaluable, not only to the sick woman but also to her little daughter. Ross himself for the time being led a more sober life, but he was incapable of rendering the delicate attention which was so much needed by the dying woman. Not that his heart was wanting in kindness, but the rough life he had led and his dissolute habits had blunted all the tenderness in his nature. Even Lucy was afraid of him, and showed it, which sometimes caused him a pang of jealousy when he saw her clinging, caressing love for Dennis.

The greatest trial to Mrs. Ross as she lay upon her sick bed was the thought of leaving Lucy behind her. She felt that her husband with no restraining hand upon him would go from bad to worse and that little Lucy would be utterly neglected. For her child's sake she prayed to be allowed to live, but it was not to be, and when she realized this she one day called Dennis to her side.

"You have often spoken," she said, "of your gratitude to me. For myself I would never ask you to prove it, but for Lucy's sake I want you to give me a solemn promise. When I am gone she will have no one to look after her but her father, and while his heart is kind enough his ways are rough, and my poor Lucy will suffer. It is agony to me to think of it. Promise me, Dennis, that you will be a brother to my poor child; that you will watch over her and guard her from harm. Promise me that, Dennis, and I will die with a blessing for you on my lips?"

Dennis was deeply touched, and hastened to assure the anxious mother that while he had life Lucy would be to him as if she were his own daughter.

He spoke so earnestly, so lovingly of the charge she gave him that Mrs. Ross, having the fullest confidence in him, gave a sigh of relief and pressed his hand while tears welled in her eyes. From that moment until she passed away her face bore the sign of peace, contentment and resignation.

The fears of Mrs. Ross with regard to her husband were only too quickly realized, for soon after her death he gave himself up completely to drink and was hardly sober a moment. If it had not been for the care of Dennis poor Lucy's lot would have been indeed a hard one. So unruly did he become and so unfit was the house for the child to live in that Dennis conceived the idea of taking her away and placing her where she would have proper care and attention. He could not do this, however, without the consent of the father, and to obtain this he realized would be a difficult matter. But he awaited his opportunity, and one evening it came, when Ross happened for a wonder to be comparatively sober. Dennis led the way to induce him to speak of Lucy, and gradually touched the subject of having her well educated. By skilfully playing upon her father's feelings and pride (what there was left of it) he managed to convince Ross that a public house was no place for his child to be reared in now that her mother was dead. He spoke of the danger of her position with such surroundings when she would attain girlhood, and finally he so wrought upon the feelings of the father that he readily consented to have her sent to where she could be properly cared for.

This much being attained, Dennis then suggested to send her to a school in California, where she would be far removed from any influence her father's conduct or calling might have upon her young life. He also offered to take Lucy and place her under the care of some good school.

Dennis succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and about a week from his conversation with her father he was on his road to California with Lucy in his charge. Being well supplied with money, he had no difficulty in placing Lucy in good hands under the care of an estimable lady in San Francisco, and then when all his arrangements were completed he returned to Cariboo.

On his return he found a stranger installed in the house with Ross, having evidently succeeded in gaining an influence over him. The two were boon companions in drinking and gambling, and to his consternation Dennis saw that Ross was losing heavily at cards, and becoming each day more reckless. His chief anxiety was for Lucy, lest her father should lose his all and be unable to provide for her future. Remembering his promise to her mother, he resolved to take a hand in the game, with the hope of being able to check the stranger in his evident attempt to win everything Ross had. The latter in his half-drunken state was no match for the former, and Dennis with his clear head and knowledge of cards expected to save him. The stranger was Mike, whom we have already met, a rough and ready character, not over scrupulous, and as keen as a razor at a game of cards. He had, as he remarked to himself, a "soft thing" with Ross, but when Dennis "chipped in" he did not find things quite so easy. Ross continued to lose, but the winnings were not all with Mike, and what Dennis won was placed aside for Lucy's sake.

Matters had gone on in this way for some time, when one day Ross astonished Dennis by saying:

"Say, my lad, you took my girl away. I want her back. I've taken a notion to see her."

"A good idea," said Dennis, thinking that a trip to California would be a fine thing for Ross at that time. "Why don't you go and see her?"

"No! no!" exclaimed Ross. "I will never leave this country. I want her back here."

"But," said Dennis, "it is too soon for her to return. She's hardly settled where she is."

"No matter," said Ross, stubbornly. "I want her, and you've got to go and bring her. If you don't we'll quarrel."

Dennis was indeed in a quandary. It seemed to him almost an outrage to bring the child back on a long and tedious journey so soon. Then if he left the unscrupulous Mike the latter would probably ruin the former completely, but what troubled Dennis more than anything else was the fact that Ross showed signs of breaking up altogether, and if he died without seeing Lucy after having expressed a wish to do so, she might upbraid him later on for not bringing her home.

At last he consented to go, but watched his opportunity before leaving, and at a time when Ross was somewhat sober he persuaded him to place the most of his ready money and dust in the hands of a responsible party in the district for safe-keeping. To this man Dennis told the whole circumstances of the case, and made him promise not to deliver up the money on any account to Ross until he (Dennis) returned.

He then set out, and on his return journey with Lucy he guarded her with his strong arms against fatigue during the long overland trip from the coast to the mines.

While he was absent Mike and Ross drank and played cards as usual, but the latter was unable to stake the money he otherwise would have done, simply because he had it not and could not obtain possession of it. When after an absence of some weeks Dennis drove up to the house bearing in his arms his young charge, a sight met his eyes when he opened the door which transfixed him with horror.

There on the floor lay the body of Ross, apparently dead, with a pool of blood close to his head, while on a chair a few feet away reclined Mike in a drunken stupor. On the table were the cards, the bottle and glasses, showing that the men had been carousing. At first Dennis thought that Ross had been murdered, but when he had hurried Lucy from the room before she could realize what had happened and then made a closer examination he saw that death had come to the man by the bursting of a blood vessel or some other cause rather than from a blow. It is true there was a mark on the forehead, but it was evidently done by Ross coming in contact with the corner of the table or a chair as he fell.

Mike was utterly senseless from liquor, and finding they could not rouse him, Dennis and the driver left him to sleep off the effects, and lifting the body of Ross into an adjoining room they laid it upon a bed. There he made Lucy understand in his own gentle way that her father was dead. The child felt the blow keenly, because her father, while never demonstrative of affection for her, had always been kind. In his own rough way he had always shown love for her, and then—he was her father.

Dennis now felt the full responsibility of his charge, and quick-witted as he was he determined at once to bring Mike to terms. He resolved at the outset that Lucy should have every cent of the money that was properly hers, and which Mike had drawn from her father by unfair means. So as soon as he awoke from his stupor Dennis told him what had occurred, saying at the same time that circumstances showed very strongly that he had murdered Ross while in a drunken quarrel. Mike protested that there had been no misunderstanding between them, but Dennis told him very plainly that if the matter came to trial he would hang for it. He so worked upon the man's feelings that he scared him to the point he required.

"There is only one way you can get out of it, Mike," he said, "and that is to refund every dollar of the money which you have won from him. I have kept count of it pretty closely, because I knew as much of his affairs as he did himself. Hand back this money for the child's sake and I'll keep dark what you have done."

"I never murdered him, Dennis, I never did. We were the best of friends," almost whimpered Mike.

"No one will believe you," said Dennis. "Everything is against you. Only let me say the word and you are gone up."

"If I give up the money you'll peach afterwards," said Mike, doubtingly.

"You have my word," said Dennis.

"What good will it do me to peach?"

"Then what are you threatening to peach for?" asked Mike, savagely.

"Because I promised her mother that I would look after the child. The money is her's, and I'm going to have it. Now you can do as you like. I'll give you five minutes to decide."

Mike yielded, although with a bad grace, and before night every dollar which he had won from Ross was in safe hands.

Dennis had fortunately persuaded Ross at one time to make a will leaving everything to Lucy and appointing him executor, so he felt justified in taking charge of the property, and soon after the burial he took Lucy once more to San Francisco and then returned to Cariboo.

Mike remained at the house in his absence, but he seemed to be an altered man, and kept himself aloof from the other miners in the neighborhood. He was of an avaricious nature, and the loss of the money which Dennis had compelled him to give up preyed upon his mind. As he brooded over the matter he began to think that after all he might have murdered Ross while drunk without intending to do so. Altogether he was in no very pleasant frame of mind when Dennis returned. But the latter found after studying the man's character that there was a good side to it, his avarice being the worst trait. They remained together for some time, Mike carrying on his mining and Dennis looking after the property and keeping the house going for Lucy's sake.

At last Dennis found an opportunity to dispose of the property at a fair figure, and decided to accept it. His idea was to go to California and there place the money belonging to Lucy in safe hands for investment. When Mike heard his decision to leave Cariboo he said:

"I will go along with you. I am tired of mining, and have enough for the rest of my life."

At this time Dennis and Mike were fast friends, the latter having entirely given up his drinking and gambling habits, and so when they were ready to start Mike took the dust he had, and on comparing it with the amount which Dennis possessed they found it to be about equal. For convenience sake, therefore, they lumped the lot together. But here the avarice of Mike awoke in his breast, as he thought of the amount he had won from Ross and afterwards lost through Dennis. As they travelled in the direction of Victoria this thought was ever uppermost in Mike's mind, until he formed the design to rob Dennis on the first opportunity after they reached Victoria. It was his idea to deposit the whole amount in the bank in one name—his own—and if he had succeeded he would have drawn the money out the following day and fled. But we have seen how he was foiled.

Dennis while in Victoria made arrangements with a sailing vessel about to sail for California to take him there, and it was to this vessel that he asked Mike to row him the night following the bank incident.

On going over the papers belonging to Ross he had selected a number which he saw would be of service to Lucy as she grew older, and entering the boat with Mike he had placed this bundle of documents on the seat beside him. One contained a memorandum in his own handwriting acquitting Mike of the murder of Ross and speaking of the former in terms of praise. This was the paper which had pricked the conscience of Mike when he read it, after having, as he supposed, murdered Dennis.

It will be remembered that on the night when the two men entered the boat to row out to the vessel at the mouth of the harbor Dennis took the oars and Mike seated himself in the stern. The latter therefore by taking the former unawares had no difficulty in pitching him overboard and striking him a blow with the oar as he reappeared on the surface. If that blow had struck Dennis as it was intended to it would have killed him, but it only prevented his swimming, and if it had not been for the Indian close at hand in his canoe Dennis would have been drowned.

Mike secured the papers, but Dennis had the gold upon his person.

The documents which the latter removed to San Francisco were very important to Lucy, and one of them decided Dennis to return to Victoria and place the money belonging to his charge in the hands of Mr. Roland.

This particular paper was in the handwriting of Ross, and stated that he was aware of the whereabouts of his elder brother. It seems that the latter after leaving his home in Scotland the second time was left a large legacy by a distant relative on condition that he would assume the name of the legator, which was Roland. The amount was a very considerable one, and the elder Ross saw no reason why he should not conform to the terms of the will. For years the younger Ross lived in Cariboo unaware, owing to the change of name, that his elder brother lived in Victoria. He never visited the latter place, and therefore Mr. Roland never had an opportunity of meeting him, and thinking that he was still pursuing a seafaring life he had no idea that the Ross of Cariboo was his relative. Later, Ross of Cariboo by some means became acquainted with the circumstance of his elder brother having changed his name, and was indignant at it. He therefore never communicated with him, but he placed in writing his knowledge of the fact and the indignation he felt over it.

This was the document which caused Mr. Roland so much distress when he read it on the night Dennis left it with him.

The girl who was to present herself to him in December, 1894, was then his niece, and as he had no children of his own he looked eagerly forward to the day when she would appear, so that he might take her to his heart as he would a daughter.

Thus matters stand. Mike, as we know, is dead, having bequeathed most of his property to the girl whom he at one time thought he had cruelly wronged. The appearance of Dennis that day in the beer hall of San Francisco had lifted a load from his mind when he found that he was free of the crime of murder.

Dennis is still on the plantation in Southern California, and will probably remain there the rest of his life, unless Lucy Ross can persuade him to come to Victoria.

Lucy Ross on the day appointed by her father's will for her coming into her property will arrive in Victoria this fall, and when she does people here will wonder at her marvellous beauty, for she is one of Eve's fairest daughters.

When she comes, and not till then, will Mr. Roland be contented and happy.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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They are THE BEST Ever Offered

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PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound (Read down): No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Victoria	Stations	Miles from Wellington	South Bound (Read up): No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays
De. 8:00 A M	De. 3:00 P M	[illegible]	Victoria	78	Ar. 12:30 P M	Ar. 6:30 P M
8:04	3:04	[illegible]	Russell's	[illegible]	12:20	6:26
8:11	3:14	[illegible]	Esquimalt	[illegible]	12:10	6:16
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goldstream	[illegible]	11:45 A M	4:51
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Summit Siding	[illegible]	11:10	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shawnigan Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cobble Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPherson's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10:07	[illegible]	[illegible]	Koksilah	[illegible]	10:17	[illegible]
10:12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duncan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Somenos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chemainus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oyster Bay Siding	[illegible]	9:15	[illegible]
Ar. [illegible]	[illegible]	73	Nanaimo	[illegible]	De. [illegible]	1:45
De. [illegible]			Nanaimo		Ar. [illegible]	
Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:00	78	Wellington		De. 8:10	De. 1:30

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
Walla Walla - - Mar. 14
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.
Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonners Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.
Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.
For information or publications apply to
C. A. RATTRAY, General Agent.
No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

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Rates to all Points East and Southeast
$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto.

All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.
RUNS
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,
To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS
To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Speed 18 knots		Victoria Route. S.S. "City of Kingston."		Tonnage 1117
7 00 pm Lv	Mi	*Tacoma	110 Ar	3 30 pm
9 15 pm Lv	28	Seattle	82 Lv	1 45 pm
12 30 am Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv	10 30 am
3 30 am Ar	110	Victoria†	Mi Lv	7 30 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, 121 First, Washington, Portland, Or.

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FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, March 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Mariposa....Thursday, April 5th, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
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STEAMER JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master
On and after March 22nd, 1893,
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria..........Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox..........Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.
Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station, Store street.

A BUDDHIST CHIEF'S FUNERAL

Death of the Lord Abbot of the Buddhist Priesthood.

SINGULAR AND GORGEOUS PAGEANTRY

Walking Barefooted in the Depth of Winter—A Funeral That Cost Ten 300,000 and Considered Cheap as Compared With Former Extravagance.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Hirosaki, Japan, Feb 26.—Aside from the political agitation prevailing in this land at the present time, the subject uppermost in a large part of the public mind has been the death and funeral obsequies of the Lord Abbott of the whole Buddhist priesthood. In many ways the deceased magnate occupied a very prominent position in this country and his funeral was on a magnificent scale. When only a lad in his teens, he succeeded to the leadership of the Hangwan religious sect, and since that time his name has been well known all over the country. In recent years, although in his seventies, he devoted the most of his time and strength to the rescue of the great temples of Kyoto, belonging to the Hangwan sect, from the heavy debt which threatened their extinction. Having partially succeeded in what was inevitably a losing cause, he succumbed to a severe attack of la grippe and breathed his last a few weeks ago. The deceased prelate was a special favorite at court, and had rendered his country timely assistance in periods of national calamity. At one time he presented the emperor with 10,000 riyo and at another time a like sum plus 4,000 bales of rice. His presentation to the court at the time of the late restoration in '67 was princely and magnificent. For these services, the emperor had rewarded his loyal subject with several weeks of social honor and dignity.

On the morning of his death, he was walking along one of the spacious corridors of his palatial residence, when he suddenly swooned and fell prostrate on the hard floor. The house, at the time, was full of attendants and servants, but such is the law of Buddhism, no unconsecrated hand dare touch the Abbott's sacred body. His wife and physician were absent at the time, and so the incarnated Buddha had to lie in his death agonies and suffer for fully half an hour before his poor body was lifted from the floor by his wife and the court physician, specially sanctified to attend his dying patient. Poor Buddha: It is a poor deity which is unable to rise up when fallen down!

Soon after his death, the body was placed in a plain white pine square box, richly chased in gilt ornamentation and enveloped in a gold brocade of the finest texture, and then borne on a magnificently caparisoned tier to one of the great temples of Kyoto, were the multitudes were permitted to take "the last look." Some choice rice and tea were placed in the coffin at the side of the remains to refresh the soul on its way to Nirvana, while the court dress of the deceased, which had cost no less a sum than yen 10,000, was laid on the cover. In connection with the varied and long continued imposing funeral ceremonies, a feast was given to all the head priests and the nearest kin of the deceased. This official spread, however, was of the simplest nature. The menu was confined to a small ball of rice, a little pickled turnip, some bean curd and a small bowl of soup. Nor were the guests supposed to eat this food but to carry it in their sleeves to their homes and preserve it as sacred treasures, and talismans against sickness and calamity, sharing it with their relatives and friends. The final ceremony lasted two days. An immense golden eagle surmounted the bier, from which hung chains of gold supporting swallows of chased silver. Heading the long procession, marched six chief priests, representing the six roads of Buddhistic doctrine, and carrying in their hands bamboo staves emblematic of Buddhistic salvation. The chief mourners walked barefooted. This is a Buddhistic custom, rigidly observed though it be the depth of winter with snow and frost. Even the ladies of the court, twenty-five of whom were present at the Abbott's funeral, were obliged to conform to this custom and marched barefooted except that a little straw sandal was fastened to the sole of the foot.

The dress of the mourners, otherwise, was gorgeous in the extreme. The effect of the bright flashing garments baffles description. Ten thousand people marched in the cortege, which fully ten times as many lined the streets and highways. As the coolie passed slowly and solemnly along, multitudes of devotees fell prostrate on the ground and cried "Namu-Amida Butsu," until the air was resonant with groans and prayers and cries.

A small lunch, box containing a bit of rice and vegetable, was gratuitously distributed to the crowds and these were likewise to be treasured as momentoes and talismans. Even the water with which the corpse was washed was bottled in small bamboo sticks and presented to various temples, to be kept as medicine to be drunk by the priests in cases of sickness, or as a talisman against sorrow and trouble.

After the body was cremated, the charred bones were placed in another box and another ceremony of an imposing nature was inaugurated as the little box was carried from temple to temple, till finally placed in a sacred vault of the Chuju Chapel of one of the great temples of the Hangwan sect, to await its resurrection morn.

It is stated that these obsequies cost in the neighborhood of yen 300,000, and yet a Christian Japanese remarked to me the other day that as an evidence of the hold Buddhism is losing on the masses and the advance of a more enlightened civilization, the sum was less than half as much as was required to bury the father of the deceased prelate some years ago.

J. W. WADMAN.

An Author's Complaint.

William T. Stead is a crank of the first order, says the San Francisco Examiner, but that does not prevent him from saying some good things and hitting on an occasional important truth. In an interview in which he liberally advertises his book on Chicago, he makes an assault on an important abuse. "Trouble will come to this country," says Mr. Stead, "through the host of middlemen who grind the producers. Of all countries in the world this is the worst in that regard." And thereupon that there might be no doubt of his sincerity in the matter Mr. Stead feelingly uncovers his own grievance, which he explains thus:

I have written my book, have paid for its printing and binding and have delivered the first edition of 50,000 copies to a Chicago firm. Thirteen cents a copy is all I am to get and all I want, but when I suggested that the price, 25 cents, be imprinted on the covers my dealers were horrified. Why, the publishers and agencies will have to make a profit, and the book must retail at 50 cents. It seems so in every department, that the jobber and middleman reap a rich harvest from both producer and consumer.

Is Socialism Inevitable?

In his "Reminiscences of Professor Tyndall," Herbert Spencer, in referring to the former's belief in personal government, says:

"Divergent as our beliefs and sentiments were in earlier days, there has been in recent days mutual approximation. A conversation with him, some years since, made it manifest that personal experience had greatly shaken the faith he previously had in public administrations, and made him look with more favor on the view of state-functions held by me. On the other hand, my faith in free institutions, originally strong (though always joined with the belief that the maintenance and success of them is a question of popular character), has in these latter years been greatly decreased by the conviction that the fit character is not possessed by any people, nor is likely to be possessed for ages to come. A nation of which the legislators vote as they are bid, and of which the workers surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please, has neither the ideas nor the sentiments needed for the maintenance of liberty. Lacking them, we are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialistic organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if, indeed, some social crash does not bring this last upon us more quickly. Had we recently compared notes I fancy that Tyndall and I should have found ourselves differing but little in our views concerning the proximate social state, if not of the ultimate social state."

Refering to this confession, Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune, says: Nobody has protested more earnestly against rash generalizations in Sociology, or against deductions from insufficient data, than Mr. Herbert Spencer. Yet seldom has there been a generalization more rash, or a deduction from a narrower range of facts, than this to which Mr. Spencer now sets his name. He lends the weight of his great, and deservedly great, authority to a declaration which will be hailed everywhere by the champions of reactionary despotism as a testimony to the truth of their own conception of the political needs of the modern world. It is quite obvious that Mr. Spencer has England in mind, and England only. It is in England, at least as he sees it, that legislators vote as they are bid. That is his way of saying that he does not like party government or the tyranny of the caucus. It is in England that the workers surrender their rights of selling their labor as they please; in other words, it is in England that the trades-unions are all powerful, or more powerful than anywhere else. It would be perfectly possible to agree with him on both points and yet to ask two questions. First, does submission to the caucus or to the trades-union really involve a surrender of all those liberties which are at the foundation of free institutions? Second, if this be true of England, is it true of other countries where free institutions also exist? Mr. Spencer is deeply impressed, as every observer is impressed, by the growing strength of those social and political influences which, neither in England nor anywhere else, make for freedom. He has more or less abandoned his belief in individualism because the dividends nearest to him fall short of his standard as the sustaining elements of free institutions. Is that a philosophical attitude? Is it defensible, whether logically or practically? Scant must have been his stock of faith if it gives way in presence of a state of facts, social and political, which are probably transient and are certainly not universal.

Pooling the Public.

Two street fakirs were talking trade and deploring the present depressed conditions while at the International yesterday, when a Call reporter asked one of them what his "line" was. I 've got a dozen schemes," answered he, "but I make notions a specialty. I bunch a lot of needles, pins, thread, shoestrings, paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, etc. and sell them in lots for two bits. There's about 60 per cent. profit in each lot and I 6 Oper cent. profit in each lot and I buy in quantities from New York and Chicago houses. Yes, I meet with reverses sometimes and have peculiar experiences. One of my best paying lines is a tooth wash. I make it myself out of water, sugar, aniline and muriatic acid. The sugar destroys any unpleasant taste in the mouth, the aniline gives the stuff a pleasing color, but the acid does the work. The trouble in selling it is that it's only good for one-day stands. Some of my customers are liable to use the wash too freely, and the consequence is that so only the discoloration by the enamel as well comes off the teeth, and it wouldn't be pleasant for a fellow to stop and attempt to make explanations. Doesn't my conscience trouble me? Not a bit! I'm in the business for the 'stuff' that's in it, young fellow, and sentiment is not among my stock-in-trade. I'm figuring on a new hair dye now, and as soon as I get the ingredients proportioned just right so the stuff won't cause the hair to fall out for a week at least after its application I'm going out as a missionary among the red-headed women."—S. F. Call.

The total output of the colony of Victoria, Australia, during last year was $707,367 ounces, of the value of about $15,000,000. This was 44,000 ounces more than the yield in 1892, and the largest since 1885. The gold exported from Cape Colony, Africa, during last year was 1,400,736 ounces, valued at $29,250,000.

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

A Jamaica Congregation.

In poure the black portion of the congregation. It is composed, for the most part, of women. They are gorgeously arrayed in silks and cottons of the most bewildering brilliancy, with golden beehive-shaped ornaments in their ears and twists of gold about their necks, and all are beaming and smiling with the utmost complacency and self-satisfaction.

With a great many of them the first duty is to take off their boots and shoes. Small wonder, for half of them are in the habit of trudging 20 or 30 miles a day, barefooted, to and from market, and the other half, if they do not use their feet so hardly, at any rate never confine them.

Poor or wanting in proper pride indeed must be that woman who cannot raise a pair of boots or shoes for Sunday use. It means agony, you may conceive, to keep pinched up in stiff leather a pair of feet used to free, untrammelled movement, but it has to be borne, and it is borne—for a few minutes. It is managed thus:—On the road to church a halt is made at about 200 yards' distance from the building for putting on the boots or shoes, which have been hitherto held in the hands. Church is then hobbled into and the boots or shoes taken off, to be again put on as the service draws to a close. Church is then hobbled out of, and at a respectable distance from it the instruments of torture are again got rid of, not to be put on again for a week.—All the Year Round.

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Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

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DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. J. C. ENO & CO. Works—Greenock, England.

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THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures

BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private en-

Premature ness means Impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudyan Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given to cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENCES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

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Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

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Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

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ELECTRIC SOAP, 20 bars for $1.

BLACKING, 5c. per tin.

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Balance and Pallet staffs, $1.25.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. BRYDEN NOMINATED.

Electors of Wellington Meet to Talk Politics.

NOT QUITE A GOVERNMENT MEETING

There Was a Decided Independent Tone—Captain Dillon to the Fore—No Crying to Government—Mr. Bryden Accepts.

Wellington, March 17.—In pursuance of a notice calling a meeting of "the government supporters to take into consideration the present political situation and the future representation of the North Nanaimo district," a large audience assembled in the Institute hall this evening at 7. Messrs. Dickinson, Badcock, Mathews and Sharp—the latter the victim of the anarchist bomb outrage of this morning—occupied seats on the platform. A. Sharp took the chair and W. Russell acted as secretary.

John Mathews read a lengthy resolution endorsing the past and present policy of the government. It was seconded by T. Haggart. The chairman was for putting the resolution to the meeting without discussion, when he was interrupted by Robert Scott, manager of the New Vancouver Coal company, of Northfield, who requested that before the resolution was put to the meeting the same be discussed by the meeting. In this Mr. Scott was supported by John Bryden, manager of the Wellington collieries.

Mr. Yarwood, of Yarwood & Young, solicitors, Nanaimo, said the present government deserved the support of the country for various reasons. The Nanaimo district had three members representing it in the present legislature, and what had they done? Nothing, while the government had done everything. Mr. Davie had promised to bring in a redistribution bill, and he had. (Hear, hear.) That redistribution bill was received by the people of the province with every dish—atchie! (The learned gentleman was here seized with a fit of sneezing, and applied his handkerchief to his nose and continued) "dish—tish—atchie! —dish—satisfaction. Hoping the North Nanaimo district would elect a candidate to support the government, he resumed his seat.

Mr. Badcock, a rancher, said four years ago he did not know under which flag he was going to be, whether the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes, thanks to the Davie government, it was still the Union Jack. The present members had neglected the roads and bridges. Nobody ever saw them and nobody wanted them, so the best thing to do was to send them about their business.

Captain H. A. Dillon said the duty of the electorate was not, if they were true to themselves, to send a member down to Victoria to blindly support the present or any other government—(applause)—but to send a man whom they could trust to look after the interests of the district. Although approving in a measure of the general policy of the government, he would not advise a blind support. (Hear, hear.) There were many things in which a member in the interests of his constituents was bound to oppose the government in to the utmost. (Loud applause.) Labor required to be protected against capital, not that he wished to stir up differences between capital and labor; both should go hand in hand. (Hear, hear.) His advice would be for the electors not to be bound to give support to any nominee unless they were sure in their own mind that such nominee would honestly and truly represent their interests in parliament. (Applause.) Again recommending his hearers to be true to their own interests at the coming election, the gallant captain sat down.

Mr. Gallagher, of the Nanaimo Telegram, heartily endorsed the resolution, as the government deserved the confidence of the people. The Nanaimo district was not at present represented. A man living on the south bank of the Fraser did not represent the constituency. A member should go amongst his constituents and find out their wants, and not confine himself to a few weeks attending the sessions in Victoria and drawing his $600 allowance. In the public accounts to 30th June last he found that the revenue contributed by the Nanaimo district was $19,000, while the expenditure was $33,000, so that the government spent in the district for schools, roads and bridges nearly double the amount contributed.

Robert Scott, New Vancouver Coal Co., Northfield, said he had known the Davie government for the past eight years, and during that time the country had progressed wonderfully. He did not approve of all the government had done. A man should go down and be prepared, if necessary, to stick up for the district. He approved of the redistribution bill. The island had fourteen and the mainland sixteen votes. That was fair. He would not like them all to be for the government. There should be a good independent opposition to keep the government to the mark.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and although never referred to by the speakers, excepting Yarwood and Gallagher, was carried.

John A. Thompson then proposed as a candidate to represent the riding John Bryden.

Mr. Hamilton seconded the resolution.

Mr. Bryden said he was never a politician, and he did not think they could make one of him now. He hoped they would find some other man more fit to represent them in the legislature. He did not approve of a man being elected to give blind support to the government; there were many things the government did of which he did not approve. He was elected from Nanaimo in 1876, had served for one session and then resigned. There was no money in it. (Laughter.) Being a man of business he looked at it from a business point. (Laughter.) It was too much bother to him, and he would advise them to look out for some one else. Mr. Dickinson, who had been connected with the mines, and was now one of the largest ranchers on the island, would be a good selection. So far he (the speaker) was not prepared just at present to give his answer to the requisition. He would take time to consider the matter, but should they not find another he might accept their offer, for which he thanked them, and also for their confidence. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Dickinson said being a miner at one time and now a rancher, he had no ambition to become a politician, and was sure they could make no better selection than Mr. Bryden. All the ranchers up the speaker's way to whom he had spoken were unanimously in favor of Mr. Bryden, who, he hoped, would accept the nomination.

Several other speakers strongly endorsed the nomination of Mr. Bryden.

Mr. Bryden again addressed the meeting, formally accepting the nomination. He said that for fifty years he had been connected with mines, forty as "boss," and thirty-one years were spent in this country. He considered the district should be represented by a man who knew the wants of the country. The government should not get a blind support. Nothing had been done for Wellington last year except a few loads of gravel down the road. There was no use blaming the members, but the government should not punish the people because the members opposed the government. He hoped they would select another candidate, as he was going to retire from business and live in Victoria. He was tired and wanted a rest. Again thanking the meeting for their confidence in him, Mr. Bryden resumed his seat amid loud applause.

After some more discussion the meeting adjourned.

The feeling of the meeting was for a candidate on the independent platform.

Brief Locals.

—The funeral of the late Geo. Simpson will take place to-morrow morning from 134 Cook street at 9.30 o'clock and St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral.

—Robert Thompson and William Ellis are in custody on a charge of having attempted to rob the house of W. A. Ward on the Esquimalt road last night. They will be heard in the provincial police court to-morrow.

—The British Columbia Commercial Journal with this week's issue enters upon its fourth year. In referring to this fact the Journal expresses satisfaction with the support it has received and states that its subscription list is constantly increasing. Long may such a happy state of affairs reward the enterprise of the publishers.

—The Single Tax club adopted the following last night: "That this club is of opinion that any increase in the property qualification for mayor and aldermen is inadvisable and against the interests of the citizens; and that this club therefore forward to the provincial members for the city a strong protest against any such action;" and "That this meeting heartily endorses the principle of civic ownerships of electric lighting systems, and hereby pledges itself to support the electric lighting by-law to be submitted to the vote of the ratepayers on the 20th instant."

—Mayor Teague and Police Magistrate Macrae, sitting as a board of licensing commissioners, passed upon a large number of applications, mostly for transfers, this afternoon. The only case of special importance was the application of Wm. Baines for a license for the Osborne house. Harry Helmcken appeared for the applicant, while H. G. Hall, representing the First Presbyterian and Metropolitan Methodist churches, opposed the granting of the license. After hearing exhaustive arguments from both sides, the court announced that the matter would be postponed until the return from California of Dr. L. W. Powell, the third member of the commission. Mayor Teague announced during the afternoon that a number of disorderly houses would receive consideration and their licenses would be taken away. He referred to places where liquor was sold to abandoned women and where there was gambling. These two things it was intended should be stopped. There would be no injustice and tyranny, but firmness and justice.

Thousand Dollars Reward.

The provincial government to-day offered a reward of $1,000 for information that would lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who attempted to blow up the home of Mr. Sharpe in Wellington yesterday. Every possible effort will be made by Supt. Hussey to apprehend the would-be murderers. It is believed that the reward will prove tempting to accomplices of the principals in the outrage. Supt. Hussey received a report on the explosion today from Chief Constable Stewart at Nanaimo. The facts do not vary from what has already been published.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Law Intelligence.

Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem, sitting as a full court, to-day heard the appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Drake in Dobson v. Armstrong. In May, 1893, the defendant, Thomas J. Armstrong, sheriff of New Westminster, levied the goods of the defendants under three county court orders; the levy was made on the 7th of January, and between that period and the 21st of February he claimed from the plaintiffs and received $115 for alleged possession money, although no one was left in possession during that time. A couple of other items were also in dispute. Judgment was given on the 7th of February, 1894, for the plaintiff for $150 and costs, the learned judge holding that the sheriff was not allowed to make a profit out of his office beyond the costs allowed by the tariff, and accordingly could not charge possession money for a time when he had no one in possession. From this judgment the defendant now appeals. After hearing the arguments the court dismissed the appeal. Charles Wilson for the appellant and E. P. Davis for the respondent.

Varrelman v. Phenix was set down for trial to-day, but was adjourned two weeks on account of the judges being engaged in the full court.

Mr. Justice Drake has handed out his judgment in Brackman & Ker v. McLaughlin. It is in favor of the plaintiffs. On the evidence the learned judge held that there was such a change in possession caused by the plaintiffs putting a man in possession as to make the goods not in the apparent possession of Jordan, the mortgagor. Besides the course of business at the bakery was changed by the plaintiffs, who when they took possession commenced making crackers and biscuits out of their own materials. Formerly only soft breads were manufactured. Jordan, the mortgagor, had no access to the building after the plaintiffs took possession, and hence could not be said to be in apparent possession. Judgment is for the plaintiffs with costs and orders the bond given by the plaintiffs for security to be given up to be cancelled.

To-morrow the full court will hear the appeal in the Adams v. McBeath will case. It will likely take a couple of days.

The McWhirter Murder.

Fresno, Cal., March 14.—In the Heath case to-day J. G. Wofford, a new witness, testified for the people. He was a park policeman at the time of the death of McWhirter. Witness talked with Heath shortly after the Democratic meeting in 1892, when he said McWhirter was trying to break up the Democratic party by nominating a certain set of delegates to the convention. His object was to break up the party because he could not run it. A merchant had a difficulty with Baker, and the former told witness that Baker was standing in with McWhirter, and that any one that would try to break up the Democratic party would be killed, and that he could get a Chinese highbinder to do it for $50. This was six weeks before McWhirter's death. Witness further testified that between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of the murder he and Heath, in company with a Chinaman, going down Mariposa street towards Court house park. A week after the murder Heath told witness detectives were after him for killing McWhirter, but that he did not think they would get enough evidence to hang him.

Jesuits in Mexico.

New York, March 14.—Bishop Montes de Oca of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, has telegraphed to the Archbishop of New York, denying the report that he has expelled the Jesuits from his diocese.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—W C Drake, A McQueen, T H Bain, D McGillivray, Mrs H J Baker, J D Prentice, G McHenley, Steel, W H Galley, G S Wheelen, M O'Brien, H Wilson, Mrs Lett, J Long, C Brumont, J Burns, jr, Miss Dawson, G S Dutcher, A G Gamble, Dr McGuigan, A M Rose, R C Campbell-Johnson and wife, A Munn, E W Ogle, R B Oxley, G C Shaw, G A Campbell, A D Atridge, S M Okell, Alf Hood, G M Leishman, Capt Robertson, J Short, Wm Garden, Miss Hayward, Rev Bean, A Thompson, A H Clark, J E Philo, M Nicholson, T Allen, G A Sutherland, F H Marsloda, Jane Hutchinson, Mrs McGillivray, Cecil Smith, Mrs Beck, F S Roper, J C Wheeler, R W Armstrong, Miss Ashton, T W Patterson, G A Jordon, Sister Ducbella, T Acton, T G Moody, C J Keeley.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—D J McKeln, R Durklow, A M Minott, Rosie Stewart, H Hutchinson, T Osterman, Collier, G F Burkett, T Johnson, M King, J Collier, G F urkett, T Johnson, M Kink, J Brownlee, K Beck, W J Meredith P Murray, P Dubuer, C E Peabody.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Jas Dunsmuir, D A Lamey, W McCraney, C C Cochrane, Miss McCraney, Mrs Harriet Carne, Mrs W E Graveley and child, Chas Merritte, G F McKenzie, C E Renouf, A E McFarlane, A G Martin, Mrs T Ackerman, Mrs Purra, C Pearse, W Templeton and wife, P Billings and wife, E C Baker and wife, Mrs Gilchrist, Mrs H A Hawell, J Kirkwood, Mrs Kirkwood, and six steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—S Leiser, Weiler Bros, D Spencer, Lenz & Leiser, Order T R & Co, Langley & Co, E Harris, Ames Holden Co, H Mansell, Gilmore & McC, Wm Wilby, Chas Lang, C A Godson, T Haughton, Stanley House Co, Erskine Wall & Co, H Darling, H Creech, Johns Bros, Mdfr & Mitchell, M R Smith, Martin & R, R H Berryman, R W Higginbotham, J T Kelly & Co, Ww Beach, Dom Exp Co.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—McMillan & Hamilton, F R Stewart, Yardell & L, Geo Cassidy & Co, Geo Maynard, Vic Elec Co, Hastie & B, E A Morris, Green Worlock & Co, J H Todd & Co, Langley & Co, S Leiser, M L Young.

Per steamer Umatilla from San Francisco—Albion Iron Wks, A J Martin, Ritce & A, B & K M Co, C W Rogers, C R King, D M Henderson, D H Ross & Co, E J Perry, E Escalet, E Frank, Fred Norris, G H Sellig, G A McCulloch, H B Co, John Rudd, J H Todd & Son, J Meeston, J & A Clearihue, L Dickinson, L L Barlow, M F Franck, M Bantley, M Cohen, Nicholles & Renouf, P McQuade & Son, R P Rithet & Co, R Baker & Son, R Maynard, R Beauchamp, S Leiser, Wilson Bros, Prescott Pkg Co, Westminster & Vancouver Tramway Co, G Duca, Severino Bologno, W Jones & Co, Martin & R, Winch & Bower, W H Lucas, Wells Fargo & Co.

BIRTH.

REAVIS—At 19 South Turner street, James Bay, on the 13th inst., the wife of Rev. R. B. Beavis, of a son.

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of **Beef and Wheat** and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS, ETC, ETC.,

Thursday, 15th March, at 11 a.m.

I will sell at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.

One carload, consisting of 100,000 of Grocers', Milliners' and Hatters' Bags; 500 reams of Manilla Wrapping Paper, well assorted sizes and weights.

ALSO

Unclaimed Luggage from Telegraph Hotel: 4 boxes and contents left by W. H. Stryerard, box, Clara Morrison Co., and several other lots of baggage, water tank, stoves, and a few articles of furniture, well pump, and a lot of piping.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

mar12-td

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese,
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

The Leading Grocers.

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

KINGDON TRADE MARK

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

Fiet in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

NOTICE

Applications for the position of teacher of the Second Division of the Branch Central School, City, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1894.

By order.

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary, Board of School Trustees.

mar8-td

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES **New Spring Goods**

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

Priestley's Cravenettes

(In light and medium-weight goods)

Are not only rain-proof, dust-proof and porous to air but are extremely stylish and come in the following shades:

Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black.

Cravenettes are universally admitted to be the only satisfactory porous waterproof goods on the market.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

The Priestley trade mark is always a guarantee of good wearing quality. Always ask for Priestley's. 4

C. E. PERRY, Mem Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

—OFFICES—

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

SAVE Money! Time! Labor!

—BY USING—

THE H. & K.

Self Cleansing Plate Polishing Cloth

NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 20 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anæsthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anæsthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken mlf

FLOUR

WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd'd,

23 Government St., VICTORIA.